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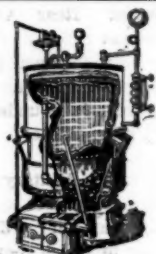
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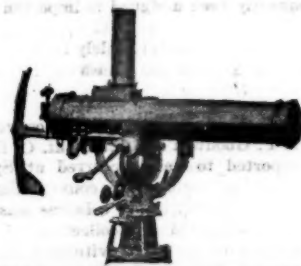
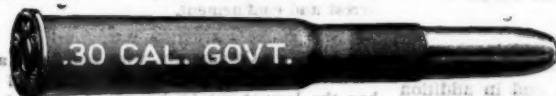
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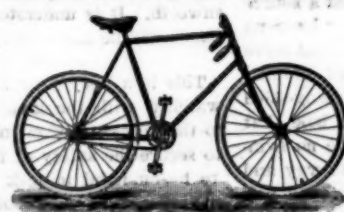
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The trouble between Commander Davis, of the cruiser Montgomery, and Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, over which the whole city of Baltimore seems to be worked up, is apparently a tempest in a teapot. The cause of the trouble appears to be that Commander Davis called upon Mayor Latrobe in citizen's clothes, and informed him that he had anchored his vessel some distance from shore. Mayor Latrobe became indignant because he says that during his service in the Mayor's office commanders of naval vessels or naval officers arriving at Baltimore on board men-of-war have always sent him a message announcing the arrival of the vessel and the naval officers have called upon him before he returned their visit. Commander Davis after his call upon the Mayor was informed of the cause of his chilly reception and sent him a letter in which he calls attention to the fact that his action was in accordance with official usage. He was ordered to notify the Mayor in advance of the date of his arrival at Baltimore, and this notification was necessarily sent through his immediate superior, Admiral Brown, at Norfolk. It then became the duty of the Mayor to communicate with him on his arrival and extend to him the courtesies of the port, if he wished to have his visit considered an official one. Under the circumstances attending his orders he considers such recognition was due. He says: "An hour would then be fixed at which the commander might pay his respects in person, but his visit need not of necessity be returned by the Mayor except to an Admiral or officer of flag rank. This is the invariable military usage, and has the authority of regulation in the naval service. It is also the universal custom in foreign ports." A review of the correspondence shows that the Montgomery was ordered to Baltimore upon the request of a body of citizens, who petitioned that she be allowed to remain two days. On Sept. 11, five days after the petition was received, Assistant Secretary McAdoo issued orders to proceed to Baltimore, to remain the length of time requested.

Mayor Latrobe complained that Commander Davis called on him in a tweed suit instead of in uniform, "to leave his card," and was with difficulty persuaded to see the Mayor, who gave him an icy reception. The conversation between them is thus reported:

"Well, I'm here and my vessel's here," said the commander, "but I don't know what I'm here for."

"I suppose you are here because the Secretary of the Navy ordered you here," rejoined the Mayor.

"I was instructed to be here on the 11th of September, but I could not make it. I understood there was something going on, but I don't know what it was."

"About one hundred years ago," answered his Honor sarcastically, "some British vessels sailed up the bay here and fired a few shots at the city. Some fellow named Key, who was a prisoner on a British ship, wrote a poem, which, I believe, they called 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' The Britishers were sent back. To commemorate the events of those days we legalized Sept. 11 as a holiday, and you were ordered to help celebrate."

The post lyceum season of 1894-95 is about to commence, and so far as we can learn the consensus of opinion is that the institution is fulfilling good work. A few modifications may be necessary, but the general plan and scope are commendable. Bacon says: "Reading maketh a full man, conversation a ready man, and writing an exact man." An experienced officer, discussing the subject, says: "No man can be sure of what he knows upon any given subject until he has called upon himself to give form and character to his knowledge, and that is one of the benefits of essay writing even if it undertakes no more than to arrange and compile from outside sources. The fact that the paper is to be read in presence of the officers of the command will generally prevent a mere perfunctory discharge of the duty, and an officer has lived to very little purpose if in the course of all his reading, hearing, seeing and thinking he cannot find once a year something to say that will interest and benefit. It has always been a source of complaint among young officers that they have no chance. One man can go to drill, and parade and serve on post boards and courts about as well as another, and the active and ambitious lieutenant, the many-sided man as it were, finds himself in a round hole that would fit anybody else just as well. I have no sympathy with the complaint, since where the energy and ambition are not confined to mere talk they will find room for exercise sooner or later—really special men being always in special demand. But in the Lyceum there is a chance for the younger portion to show what they can do, with the certainty that any particular gift or acquirements will secure attention ultimately in quarters where they can be utilized."

That portion of the Army affected by a recent order in regard to changes of stations has been particularly busy during the past week. Movements of troops have been and are still in progress. Up to the present time

most changes have been made. Cos. E and M at Fort Leavenworth and Cos. B, C and D, 12th Inf., from Fort Sully, which are slated for Fort Niobrara, will move just as soon as the 20th Inf., which is concentrating at Fort Assiniboine, arrives at Fort Leavenworth. Cos. A and E, 6th Inf., stationed at Fort Wood, N. Y., and Newport Barracks, Ky., respectively, have not yet moved. They will leave for their new post, Fort Thomas, Ky., in a day or so. Troop A, 1st Cav., and the senior major and Troop F, 7th Cav., which were stationed at Fort Myer, are now on their way to the Department of Colorado, and Troop H, 8th Cav., left Thursday for the Department of Dakota. Troop K, 9th Cav., also stationed at this post, left Wednesday for the Department of the Platte. The 10th Cav. left on the 5th inst. for Forts Reno and Sill. The remaining troops affected by the order are all at their new stations with the exception of troops stationed at Mt. Vernon Barracks, who will remain at that station probably until the middle of November, their quarters out West not being yet complete.

The Chinese Navy is in a hopelessly crippled condition, and the Japanese ships are sailing rampant in the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pechili, in fact anywhere they choose. It is reported that five of Japan's warships were sighted at the Chusan Islands near Ningpo, and not far south of Shanghai. Although the Japanese are keeping their intentions very much in the dark, it is evident that a move is to be made against Peking. This city is not, from all accounts, ably defended, and it is said the Chinese are preparing to move their Government to Nanking. This is the ancient capital of China and is situated about 200 miles from the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang River. The river is broad and deep enough at this point to admit the largest ships, and the city itself is ill defended with ancient cannon and crumbling walls. Japan has concentrated 5,000 troops at Vladivostok, on the Russian border, and ships in Posselt Bay. Troops have also been landed at Kirin in Manchuria.

An English writer remarks that during the past three years cruisers have taken but a small part in the manoeuvres of the British fleets, but says this is due to the predetermined movements of the vessels engaged in the manoeuvres. This writer advocates the employment of a large number of cruisers to accompany battleships. The result of the Japanese-Chinese war goes far to show that a number of cruisers is an indispensable adjunct to a fleet. Had the Japanese possessed more cruisers in the recent battle in the Yalu River the result would not have so long been in doubt, and furthermore the attack might have been made in the open sea. The inadequacy of Chinese cruisers proved fatal to their transports. We have never pinned our faith on hugh battleships. It is putting too many eggs in one basket. The experiences of the Japanese would indicate that the shock of battle will work such havoc in fleets that, other things being equal, the victory will turn in favor of the power having the greatest reserve.

It is said that the policy of the British Admiral in Japanese waters has been to follow the movements of Japan's fleet so closely as to hamper them. This, coupled with the incident mentioned in last week's Journal of the salute fired by the British fleet, would seem to leave no doubt as to England's position. The Russian Admiral has complained of similar experience, and once actually cleared his decks for action, by which method he was relieved from further annoyance.

The details of Army officers for instruction at the arsenals have been made. The fortunate officers are: 1st Lieut. George W. Ruthers, 8th Inf., who goes to Rock Island, and 1st Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th Cav. These assignments were made from the dozen or so officers recommended by Colonel Townsend, Commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. It is understood that no more details to arsenals will be made this year.

This is a busy year for navies. The war in Asia is watched with the greatest eagerness, and in addition to the necessity of maintaining a large and active fleet to secure the safety of foreigners, all the nations want to be on hand to pick up all the points they can on naval warfare with modern ships. Besides the China seas, war vessels have been urgently called for in the waters of Brazil, Nicaragua, Hawaii and Samoa. Americans in Peru are worried over their prospects, and want a vessel.

Governor's Island began to look like old times this week, with an infantry garrison, which it has not had for over 16 years. In July, 1878, the permanent companies were replaced by an artillery garrison on the advent of Department headquarters, and the recruiting depot was established at Davids Island. Now, by

another turn of the wheel of destiny, the artillery go to Davids Island, the infantry find a pleasant resting place at Fort Columbus, and the recruiting permanent parties vanish into the air. Such is Army life.

A "disgruntled marine" wants to transfer to the Army, which, he says, he likes better in every way. One of the faults he finds with his present corps is that "a man who would like to dress the same as men of the Army can, so as to look respectable on the street, cannot, for the clothing to do so is not on hand, or, if it is, it is refused." Besides, says the dissatisfied one, a man lives a good deal better in the Army. There is variety in the food, but in the marines it is the same thing from one end of the year to the other.

The rifle competitions of 1894 are now drawing to a close, the most important of them all, the Army competition, at Ft. Sherman, terminating next week. They have given evidence of the same high degree of excellence as in former years, and the term "an army of riflemen," as applied to the regular force, is growing in significance. There is less "splurge" than formerly, but no diminution of zeal and good results.

The War Department has distributed to the officers of the Army a map of Korea, China and Japan, showing the points where battles have been fought, and the roads along which the Japanese have marched through Korea and China, and along which the Chinese have advanced and retreated. The map contains all the points where fortifications are located, and the location of cities, and gives the character of the country in Korea.

The chairmanship of the Lighthouse Board is now a mooted question in Naval circles. Rear Admiral Greer is now chairman, and does not retire until next February, but there has always been so much rivalry between the Army and Navy to secure this office that the subject is already being agitated. It is understood that Admiral Walker is the Navy's candidate.

Most of this year's graduates from the Military Academy have joined the regiments and companies to which they have been assigned, and this week they will commence the practical military career to which they have devoted their lives and fortunes. Every one will wish them success and reputation and honor.

"Moving Day" has come for a large portion of the Army, and the transportation branch of the Q. M. D. is having a busy time of it just at present.

A Rawlins despatch of Oct. 1 reports that Capt. P. H. Ray, acting Indian Agent at Shoshone Agency, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with willfully misbranding live stock with intent thereby to steal the cattle and prevent their identification. The crime is alleged to have been committed on Sept. 7. Charles Blondie, a former cowboy, is charged as an accessory. As an offset to this a Washington despatch says Army officers at headquarters and officials of the Indian Bureau declare that the arrest is probably the result of a conspiracy against him, caused by his activity in putting intruders off the reservation. He is one of the ablest officers in the service, and has frequently been assigned to important duties involving the disbursement of large Government funds. He was selected for his present duty solely because he was deemed the best man to clear the Shoshone Reservation of squatters.

It should be said with reference to the conversation between Capt. W. P. Goodwin and 1st Lieut. C. H. Martin, 14th Inf., reported to have occurred at Spokane, July 24, 1894, that the account of this conversation given by the local paper and quoted in our columns was an exparte one. Captain Goodwin's recollection of it did not coincide with those of the other witnesses who testified before the court—Dr. E. C. Carter, Lieutenants Sladen and Martin. Their testimony was to the effect that Lieutenant Martin was not guilty of the impropriety and insubordination charged, nor was he threatened with arrest and confinement.

Mr. A. J. Cammeyer, who has been a frequent advertiser in the columns of the Army and Navy Journal, has the largest establishment of its kind in the United States, and is meeting with the great success his broad and liberal policy in dealing with his vast clientele deserves. Cammeyer and well-made, serviceable, presentable shoes are interchangeable ideas with up-to-date shoppers in New York City. There is a well-organized and efficient mail order department in full operation at Cammeyer's establishment, through which out of town purchasers are satisfactorily served.

Thomas H. Norton, of Wheeling, W. Va., Captain, U. S. A., retired, who bears the brevet title of Major, won by gallant service in battle, announces himself as a private banker, in a card published in our advertising columns. Major Norton undertakes to furnish officers with money on their personal notes at legal interest and a fair commission, thus saving them from the risk of vio-



lating act 1440, Rev. Reg., by the hypothecation of their pay accounts at an exorbitant rate of interest.

Col. E. F. Townsend, commanding the Infantry and Cavalry School, in his recent annual report recommends that at the close of next year's course five of the graduating class be sent with the instructor to Gettysburg, Antietam and the battlefields in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., and the other five of the 10 highest graduates with the senior assistant instructor to the battlefields in the vicinity of Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Caroline Barber, mother of Col. Merritt Barber, of the Adjutant-General's Department, died Sept. 25 at Pownal, Vt.

Gen. A. M. West, Quartermaster-General, etc., of the Confederate Army during the war, died Sept. 30 at Holly Springs, Miss.

Captain Philip M. Price, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died suddenly at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 4, of oedema of the lungs. He was Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and arrived on the Jessamine on a tour of inspection in the afternoon. He was taken ill at 7 p. m., when Surgeons Vickery and Moseley of the garrison were called, but their efforts were unsuccessful, and he died within an hour. Captain Price was an efficient and valuable officer, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1869, promoted to the artillery and transferred to the engineers in 1883.

The name of Appomattox Court House Post Office has been changed to "Surrender," to avoid confusion, as a new court house has been established in another location. The new name is deservedly unpopular in its section.

Affairs at the Naval Academy remain in an uncertain state. Commodore Phythian is still there as superintendent, although his family and household effects have been moved away. Commander Chester has gone back to act as commandant until relieved.

Secretary Herbert intends to assign Lieut. J. J. Knapp to temporary duty at the New York Navy Yard when that officer returns from his leave in St. Louis. The Secretary is dissatisfied with the management of affairs at the New York yard, an account of which was given in last week's Journal. Lieutenant Knapp is secretary of the labor board at the Washington Navy Yard, and has had a large experience in labor matters. The officers of the New York yard state that they have misinterpreted the regulations on this point.

Prof. Philip R. Alger and 1st Lieutenant Karmany, of the Marine Corps, left Washington on Monday last for Newport, where, in conjunction with Ensign Dieffenbach, they will conduct the test of small arms with a view to obtaining a suitable rifle for the Navy. The tests are competitive and may be called international, as magazines have been supplied by both foreign and domestic inventors. The Department some time ago issued barrels to inventors, and numerous compliments have been passed upon it for its remarkable qualities. The tests are expected to occupy a month and perhaps six weeks.

The "Western Electrician" calls attention to a method of steering by electricity, which has been taken from a French paper. It was invented by M. Bersier for operating the rudder of vessels without a man at the wheel. In this device a standard compass is used, and a current from a Ruhmkorff coil is passed from the pivot of the needle to the north pole extremity, from which sparks 3 millimeters in length pass to one of two semi-circular pieces of aluminum insulated from each other, the gap between them being set to the desired sailing direction. When the spark passes to one of these, the current, by means of a relay, starts a motor in one direction, which in turn operates the rudder, while if the spark passes to the other piece, it moves the rudder in the other direction. The apparatus has been in use for two months on the steamer Neptune, and is said to operate very successfully. An additional device is mentioned in which these sparks pass through a strip of paper, by means of which the record is automatically kept. It is claimed that the errors inseparable from the present method of steering—averaging one to two degrees—will be corrected by the electrical steering system.

The Midvale Steel Company has evidently been very unfortunate with its gun forgings. The Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has rejected about 50 of its steel forgings intended for 8-inch guns. The inspectors at the company's works passed the forgings, believing them to be satisfactory, but when they reached the Washington Navy Yard it was found that some of them were covered with what are known as sand splits—fine hair cracks running entirely through them. The failure of the ordnance inspectors at the works to discover the defects is due to the fact that the cracks could not be seen until after the metal had been planed smooth. At the works the heavy cut was used upon them, but upon their arrival at the Washington Navy Yard the fine cut was used, with the result that the cracks made themselves apparent. The ordnance inspectors at the Washington Navy Yard are being congratulated upon their good work. The Midvale Steel Company only a short time ago had a similar lot of 29 forgings rejected.

Bids were opened at the Ordnance Department of the Army on Monday last for cast steel forgings for 8, 10 and 12-inch guns, and for 275 12-inch armor piercing projectiles. The Midvale Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company were the bidders for the contract for the forgings. The Midvale Company's bid was 28 cents a pound for 8-inch forgings; 27 cents for the 10-inch forgings and 29½ cents for the 12-inch forgings. The Bethlehem Steel Company made a bid of 27½ cents a pound for all. Three bids were received for the armor piercing shells: The Carpenter Steel Company, \$153.80, without inspection, however, and the Wheeler-Stirling Steel Company, \$190. Another bid of \$198.75 was received.

Advertisements have been issued by the Ordnance Department of the Navy for furnishing it with 600,000 standard metallic rifle ball-cartridges, reloading, calibre .50 inch, packed in boxes of two rows of 10 each. Bidders will state the price per thousand cartridges, properly boxed and delivered in New York City, and how soon the whole quantity can be delivered.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. B. F.—The title is "Married a Soldier"; author, Lydia Spencer Lane; publisher, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

IKE P.—Write to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., and state as nearly as you can the name, in full, and the date you think the man of whom you seek information, enlisted, and perhaps you may obtain some definite information.

J. B.—Apply through your commanding officer for a transfer from the Marine Corps to the line of the Army and it may be effected, if you are of good character and your service has been faithful. Your previous service in the Army and consequent experience will certainly help the application.

W. H. V.—The address of Capt. C. H. Noble, 10th Inf., is 82½ East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind. Gen. A. P. Hill had a brother, Henry Hill, who was a major and paymaster, U. S. Army, from 1847 to 1861; then he resigned and served in the Confederate Army from 1861 to 1863. He is thought to be dead.

DISPUTE asks can a man, after serving ten years in the Army, and re-enlisted last January, be discharged in three years, or must he serve five years? Answer.—He can be discharged at the end of three years and three months, under the prescribed conditions set forth in G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890, and subsequent amendatory orders.

SUBSCRIBER.—Par 171, A. R., is clear. "An honest and faithful service of 20 years in the Army entitles a soldier to admission to the Soldiers' Home near Washington, D. C. Soldiers on the retired list are not debarred the privileges of the Soldiers' Home entirely, but as the room is limited, more needy persons entitled to admission are given the preference. No man entitled to enter the Home is entitled to the outdoor allowance. That allowance is a privilege at the option of the commissioners, and only given in special cases."

AN INQUIRER asks: 1. Are the marines of the Royal Navy permitted to muster on the starboard side of the deck? Answer.—Yes. 2. On account of the part they took in the mutiny of the *Nore*, were they not for many years prohibited from mustering on the starboard side? Answer.—Not that we know of. 3. What were the figure-heads of the U. S. S. Constitution, President, Chesapeake, John Adams, the United States and the rest of the earliest frigates of our Navy? Answer.—Constitution, scroll; President, statue of Jackson; Chesapeake, scroll; John Adams, statue of John Adams; the United States, scroll; Delaware, head of an Indian chief. 4. Do you know of any publication, either book, newspaper or magazine, that treats of, or illustrates, ships' figure-heads? Answer.—None have yet been issued that we know of.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT WINGATE.

Fort Wingate, N. M., Sept. 29, 1894.  
For several months past this post has been usually quiet. We were greatly enlivened by the rifle competitors, who have been here for the past fortnight—officers of cavalry and infantry from several posts, also non-commissioned officers and privates striving for gold, silver and bronze medals, which were delivered to each successful winner of them by Colonel Hunt, 2d Cav.

Several lady visitors have added to the social life of the garrison, among whom are Mrs. Davidson, wife of a former commander of the 2d Cav., a lady who is always welcomed by all in the post; Mrs. Smith and two lovely daughters from San Antonio, Tex., were visiting the son and brother, who belongs to Co. H, 2d Cav., a sturdy young officer; Mrs. Hoyt, who came with her husband, Captain Hoyt, of the 11th Inf.; also Mrs. Webster (sister of Mrs. Hopple), who is a very handsome and aristocratic-looking woman, gentle of manner and gracious to every one.

Many receptions and parties were given during the stay of the competitors. One given by Lieutenant and Mrs. Brett to Miss Wallace, a charming and pleasant young lady, sister of Mrs. Brett, was certainly a delightful event.

Mrs. Carleton gave a pleasant reception and a dance to the officers' ladies of the garrison. A very successful and pleasant evening was spent by all those who participated. Captain and Mrs. Hoyt received the guests, with Lieutenant and Mrs. Carleton.

The most brilliant ball of the season was given by Lieutenant and Mrs. Hopple to Mrs. Webster, of Fort Omaha, a sister of Mrs. Hopple. The room was beautifully decorated for the occasion with symbols of the cavalry and infantry, which were very effective. Officers and ladies of the post, with officers of the competition, all joined in to do honor to the lady to whom it was given, also to Lieutenant and Mrs. Hopple. Dancing was indulged in to a late hour. The music by the 2d Cavalry band was simply beautiful as to time and selection.

The ball given by the commanding officer, Colonel Hunt, was a grand affair. Mrs. Davidson received the guests, with Miss Hunt, who is a very charming and sweet young lady. The evening passed in dancing to a late hour. The supper was delicious; all seemed to enjoy the substantial.

Our pleasures have ceased for a while, as three troops of cavalry have been ordered to Fort Riley, with Major Rafferty in command; one company of infantry to Fort Reno, Captain Lincoln in charge. The garrison will be a deserted one until replaced by troops from other posts, which we hope will not be far distant.

#### ARMOR-PLATED SHIPS.

According to the description of life on an armor-plated ship given by Admiral Von Goeben in the "London News," they would not appear to be more comfortable than the much condemned monitors. The Admiral says: "Even with a moderate gale and sea, an armor-plated cruiser, if going against the wind, will find herself in conditions similar to those of a storm; at least the crew will have that impression. The movements of the stern of the ship are violent and exceedingly disagreeable. The waves pushed by the advancing prow sweep continually over the ship from bow to stern. All windows and portholes must be closed, and air rushes in the lower decks, when the heat increases unbearably, only through the artificial ventilators. With the exception of the specially-protected command bridge, all the uncovered portions of the ship are impassable; thus the whole crew must bear as well as they can the hell of the closed decks. On such a ship no one can feel comfortable, and when there is a storm in which a sailing ship would feel comparatively at ease, the crew of an armor-plated ship imagines itself to be in a heavy hurricane, which threatens destruction at every minute. The long, narrow fore part of the ship, which is not borne lightly by the water, and is rendered extremely heavy by the mighty ram and the armored deck and the cannon and torpedoes, forces the ship in a high sea to pitchings and rollings of such an extraordinary kind that they cannot be described. The crew of such a ship is not only exposed to mortal dangers, but the voyages they make render them physically extremely and dangerously nervous, and the mental impressions they receive wear them out and make the profession hateful."

#### AN AUTOMATIC TARGET.

Rifle and gallery practice have assumed large proportions of late, so large in fact, that there is hardly a village in the United States which has not got its shooting club or gallery. And with this large increase in clubs and galleries a number of changes have also taken place, not only in rifles and guns, but also in targets, from the catch-penny devices to practical military targets, such as are generally used on state rifle ranges. Amongst the improvements of the latter kind, is the patent automatic, self-marking target, the invention of Mr. Charles Schifferdecker, of Fort Assiniboine, Mont. It is designed to take the place of the paper, canvas, or iron targets which are generally used at present, as it does away with the tedious practice of signaling the result of each shot. The target is made up of a series of sections carrying slidable buttons, to be pushed inward under the impact of a bullet, and connected with an indicator at the firing point, having spaces and sections appropriately numbered and corresponding in location with the target sections. When a bullet strikes one of the push buttons, the button is forced backward against the tensions of its spring, thus forcing the conducting portion of the bolt into contact with the plate causing the closure of an electric circuit. This releases the appropriate pointer, which, being pushed out on the face of the indicator, shows in which section the bullet has struck.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, on Oct. 1.

Rear-Admiral Walker and family have returned to Washington from New Hampshire.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Marlborough, New York city.

Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N., registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, on Oct. 2.

Capt. William T. Sampson has returned from his home in New York, where he spent a pleasant week's vacation.

Ensign Edwin Anderson was before the examining board during the past week undergoing examination for promotion.

Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington has resumed his duties at the Navy Department as President of the Steel Inspection Board.

Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn was among the guests at the Union League Club banquet in Philadelphia on Thursday last.

Asst. Constructor Lloyd Bankson has been temporarily on duty at the Navy Department. He is now back at his old station at Norfolk.

The marriage of Lieut. Chas. Macklin, Marine Corps, to Miss E. S. Stewart, of Baltimore, is announced to take place in that city Oct. 9.

Comdr. William A. Morgan, recently detached from the command of the Alert, and Chief Engineer Henry Fitch, have been placed on the retired list.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo has been presented with a paper weight, representing a turtle, made from a piece of brass belonging to the wrecked Kearsarge.

Asst. Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps has returned to Washington from a trip to Norfolk and Newport, where he made an inspection of the work in progress there.

Lieut. L. L. Reamey, Naval Aide to Secretary Herbert, and Mrs. Reamey, have returned from New York, where they visited Mrs. Reamey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cullen Brewster.

Col. R. C. Benton, commander of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, is to read a paper at the meeting in St. Paul, Oct. 9, entitled, "Shall This Country Build More Battleships?" Doubtless the unanimous answer of the patriotic spirits present will be in the affirmative.

Passed Asst. Surg. Stephen S. White, U. S. N., was married Sept. 19 at Los Angeles, Cal., to Miss Maria Metz Shorb, daughter of Mr. J. De Barth Shorb. Both belong to old Maryland families. The prominent society people of Southern California were present at the wedding.

The Navy Department has selected Asst. Engineers John S. Porter and R. D. Hasbrouck to undergo the course of instruction in marine engineering at Paris, and Naval Cadet T. J. G. Roberts for a special course of naval architecture in Paris. These officers will leave New York by the steamer of the 13th.

Passed Asst. Engr. Robert S. Griffin has returned to his duties in the Bureau of Steam Engineering from a pleasant tour of the Eastern States, which he made accompanied by his family. Passed Asst. Engr. Griffin went as far north as Niagara Falls. Before returning to Washington he paid a short visit to friends in Virginia.

A press despatch of Oct. 2 from Leesburg, Va., says: "Admiral Shueldt, retired, was seriously injured to-day by being thrown from a carriage during a runaway. His skull was fractured, and it is feared that, owing to his advanced age, his injuries will result fatally." A later despatch reports that the Admiral's injuries were much less serious than was supposed, and he was doing well at last accounts.

Recently Michael Wheelan, a workman riveting on the torpedo tubes of the San Francisco, fell off the stage into the water. The man is not a good swimmer and was weighted with tools at the time. W. H. Fox, a seaman on the San Francisco, dived in and after some trouble brought him to the surface, when he was seized by Harry Webber, a coal passer. Between them the men held him until help arrived. They deserve a great deal of credit for the performance.

Prof. Ira N. Hollis, of Harvard University, and Miss Caroline Lorman, daughter of Chas. A. Lorman, Esq., were married at the residence of the bride's parents in Detroit, Aug. 21, 1894, by Rev. Wm. D. Campbell. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the near relatives being present. Professor Hollis was until about a year ago a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy, his last duty being at the Navy Department as one of Engineer-in-Chief Melville's principal assistants. His brilliant record in the Navy attracted the attention of the authorities at Harvard, who elected him to the important chair of engineering in the university, where he is now doing admirable work and winning the commendation of engineers for the combination of great intellectual ability with sound practical judgment. Mrs. Hollis is a lady who to personal loveliness adds culture and charm of manner that will make her an acquisition even to the society of Cambridge. The many friends of Professor Hollis in the Navy will wish them every happiness.

Rear-Admiral Benham arrived in Philadelphia Thursday, Oct. 4, and elaborate preparations were made by the Union League Club to give him a hearty reception. Nothing could be more fitting, says the Philadelphia "Ledger," than this reception, nor is there any man more worthy of honor at the hands of his countrymen. He has proved himself a true patriot. He upheld the dignity of the American flag at a critical period, and protected foreign vessels when the navies of their own country refused them protection. He did these things without bluster and without placing his Government in an awkward position. As a man, as an officer and as a patriot he deserves all the honor and gratitude that can be shown him. It is only to be regretted that, large as the number is, all of this city who would like to cannot have an opportunity of taking this gallant officer by the hand to testify the esteem in which he is held. The purpose of the reception was to recognize Rear-Admiral Benham's distinguished services to his country in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro by presenting him with the gold medal inscribed "For Valor and Patriotism," which such seamen as Farragut, Porter and Worden have worn before him. The Admiral was escorted to the club by the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, under the command of Colonel Wiedersheim. Mr. John Russell Young made a most appropriate presentation speech, to which the Admiral replied with feeling. Accompanying the Admiral were Flag Lieutenant W. Kilburn and Flag Secretary W. H. Faust. Other naval officers who were accorded places of honor were Capt. N. H. Farquhar, the commandant at League Island; Rear-Admiral John Irwin, Paymaster Fraser, Chief Engineer Jackson McElmell, Naval Constructor Hascam, Pay Director Russell, Pay Director Denniston and Paymaster Peterson.



Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, of the New York, has gone to Newport for instruction.

Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce is at the Park Avenue Hotel, in New York.

Rear-Admiral Meade visited Philadelphia during the first part of the week.

Asst. Sec. of the Navy McAdoo is a recent guest at the St. Denis, New York City.

Naval Constructors W. S. Capps and J. J. Woodward visited the Norfolk Navy Yard this week.

Prof. P. H. Dalmon, U. S. N., of the Department of Modern Languages at Annapolis, has resigned.

Naval Cadet Moody, of the Engineer Corps, is earning the commendation of his superior officers by an assiduous attendance to duty.

Passed Asst. Surg. D. C. Braisted, detailed to bring back the six invalid seamen from the Columbia at Bluefields, has arrived at New York.

The officers of the San Francisco are congratulating themselves on the re-assignment of Ensign J. L. Latimer to that ship. Mr. Latimer is a great favorite with all on board.

Lieut. M. F. Harmon, 1st Art., who lately closed a tour at the Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook, has joined Capt. E. K. Russell's battery, D, at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., N. Y.

Capt. R. S. Collum, of the Marine Corps, will read a paper on the "Services of the Navy in the War of the Rebellion" before the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion, on Oct. 10.

Asst. Constructor George W. Street has been granted permission to go abroad for two months. Upon the conclusion of his leave he will be assigned to duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Lieutenant Roper, navigator of the New York has returned from the torpedo school at Newport. Mr. Roper is one of the most popular officers in the Service. He always has a good yarn at his tongue's end, and a kind word for everybody.

Asst. Constructors H. G. Gilmor and Henry G. Smith have returned from Europe, having just completed a three years' course in naval architecture. One of these officers will probably be assigned to duty at Mare Island while the other will go to New York.

Captain Kempff and officers gave a very enjoyable dance on board the U. S. S. Monterey, at Tacoma, Wash., on Sept. 22. Among the guests were Gen. L. P. Bradley, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Bradley; Mr. Jacob E. Noel, late U. S. N.; Mrs. Noel and daughters.

Rear Admiral de Maigret, commanding the French fleet of school ships which arrived in New York recently, made his official visit to Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard at Governor's Island Sept. 29, and was received with the usual honors. He was accompanied by his staff.

Navy officers registered at the Navy Dept. during the past week as follows: P. A. Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, Lieut.-Comdr. Franklin Hanford, Capt. John R. Bartlett, Ensign J. M. Poyer, Lieut. J. C. Colwell and Pay Insp. L. A. Frailey.

Dr. Riggs, of the San Francisco, is in the Naval Hospital suffering from an attack of malarial fever. Naval Cadet Graham is also in the hospital with malaria. This is probably caused by the amount of digging going on at the Navy Yard in the construction of dry docks.

The Navy Department has been informed by Lieutenant Sears, an executive officer of the Revenue cutter McArthur, under date of Aberdeen, Wash., Oct. 2, that he found the body of Lieut. Freeman H. Crosby, drowned off the coast of Washington, and had interred it upon the beach.

President Cleveland has disapproved the findings of the examining board in the case of Asst. Surg. Michael R. Pigott. It is understood that Asst. Surg. Pigott made a very good showing in his examination, and just why the President disapproved the board's findings is not now apparent.

Paymaster Eustace B. Rogers is still a young man, being now in his fortieth year; but as he has been in the Navy since March 3, 1879, he is not in need of instruction, and should not be confounded with Asst. Paymaster G. G. Rogers, whose recent appointment explains the fact that he has been ordered to temporary duty for instruction on board the Independence.

A charming but informal party was given Sept. 24 by Hon. and Mrs. Henry A. Castle, of St. Paul, in honor of their son, Lieut. Charles W. Castle, 16th Inf., a graduate of this year and now at Fort Douglas, Utah. About 200 guests were present, many of them former acquaintances and schoolmates of the young lieutenant. Among them were Lieutenants Estes, Bell, Smith and Welch; Gen. Wesley Merritt and wife, General Mason and wife, Major Tucker and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Lightner, Mr. and Mrs. Lane K. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Paris Fletcher, John Prince, Jr., and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Gillette, Major White, Mrs. General Logan and Dr. Wheaton.

Maj. J. R. McGinness, Ord. Dept., commander of Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., gave a reception and ball Sept. 24, in honor of Hon. Melvin Wm. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States. The Chief Justice arrived on the afternoon train from Sorrento and was immediately driven to the arsenal. A salute of 17 guns was fired upon his arrival at the arsenal. The ball and reception were attended by many of the society people not only in Augusta but also from other cities of the State. Major McGinness's house was brilliantly illuminated with electricity as well as the hall in which the ball occurred. At the conclusion of the ball a banquet was held in Major McGinness's house. Among those present were Mrs. Aubrey, a daughter of the Chief Justice; Mrs. Fuller, Miss Catherine Fuller, Miss Jane Fuller, Miss Fanny Fuller and Mr. Weston Fuller. The reception was considered the greatest society event ever held in Augusta.

The Medical Department of the Army has been considerably disturbed of late by the death of 1st Lieut. Leighton Finley, 10th Inf., due to an operation performed in St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Finley was on duty at Fort Custer, Mont., where he was thrown from his horse while out riding and sustained a fracture of the leg. Capt. P. R. Egan, Assistant Surgeon, on duty at that post, set the leg, but Lieut. Finley was said to have been dissatisfied with Captain Egan's treatment, as it failed to give the limb its normal proportion. He went to St. Paul, where he was examined by the Board of Medical Officers, and was then sent to a private hospital, where he was operated upon, as a result of which it is said his death occurred. Upon the death of Lieut. Finley complaints of his treatment reached the War Department, and Lieut.-Col. Dallas Bache, Deputy Surgeon-General, was ordered to make an investigation. The report of this investigation has just been received at the Department. Colonel Bache finds that Captain Egan was not responsible for the result of Lieutenant Finley's injuries, but concludes that he was guilty of an "error of judgment" in his treatment of the broken leg.

Secretary of War Lamont spent a few days in New York City this week.

Quartermaster-General R. N. Batchelder registered at the Fifth Avenue, New York, Sept. 30.

Col. J. R. Gibson, Medical Department, on leave, is visiting at 2037 De Lancey place, Philadelphia.

Lieut. C. B. Sweeney, 8th Cav., left Fort Meade, S. D., this week to spend October and November on leave.

Major P. J. A. Cleary, Surgeon, left Atlanta, Ga., this week, en route to his new station, Fort Brown, Tex.

Major F. H. Hathaway, Depot Quartermaster at Chicago, visited old friends at Fort Leavenworth this week.

Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., visited old friends in New York city this week, who were very glad to see him.

Capt. J. Garrard, 9th Cav., is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, and while there was the guest of Lieutenant Batson.

Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., was expected to sail from San Francisco Oct. 4 for Yokohama, on the steamer Rio de Janeiro.

Lieut. F. D. Ely, 6th Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Thomas, Ky., has temporarily joined Capt. Thibault's company, D.

Major C. E. Bennett, 19th Inf., now that Fort Mackinac is abandoned, will join regimental headquarters at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Lyster, 21st Inf., was called to Detroit, Mich., this week by the death of his brother, which occurred in this city Oct. 3.

Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, just retired from active service, has established himself for the present at 122 West 95th street, New York City.

Lieut. J. J. Morrow, Adjutant of the Battalion of Engineers, rejoined at Willets Point Oct. 3, from a fortnight's visit to relatives at Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. C. W. Farber, 8th Cav., rejoined this week at Fort Leavenworth from Chicago, and is now preparing to go to Oregon for duty as Acting Indian Agent.

Lieut. F. O. Johnson, 3d Cav., who relinquished recruiting duty at Jefferson Barracks this week, will spend a few weeks on leave before rejoining his regiment.

Capt. J. A. Olmsted, 9th Cav., who relinquished recruiting duty at New York City this week, will spend a few weeks on leave there before resuming duty with his regiment.

2d Lieut. Wm. L. Kenly, Jr., 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., have been authorized to pursue the post graduate course in artillery instruction at Fort Monroe.

Lieut. A. L. Parmerter, 21st Inf., rejoined at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., Oct. 4, from a trip to Albany to attend the marriage of Mr. J. F. Nash to Miss Antonette Hoyt van Gaasbeek.

The retirement of 1st Lieut. Thos. C. Patterson, 1st Art., promotes 2d Lieut. J. L. Hayden to 1st Lieutenant after six years' service. He is at present on duty at the University of Washington, Seattle.

The Buffalo "Courier" expresses the regret of the friends of Major Jas. W. Powell, Jr., 21st Inf., and the other officers of his regiment at the exigency of service which compels them to say good-bye.

Private Big Day, Troop L, 1st Cav., has struck a bad day for him, as he has been dishonorably discharged and relegated to confinement at hard labor for two months for trifling with the 32d Article of War.

Major J. D. Hall, Surgeon, U. S. A., Post Surgeon at Fort Sherman, Idaho, was a guest at the Portland Hotel last week, and was present at Vancouver Barracks at the reception of General and Mrs. Otis for Asst. Sec. of War Doe and party.

Col. David Stewart Gordon, 6th Cav., the new commandant at Fort Myer, Va., does not retire for age until May 23, 1896, so that his stay there will not be so short as has been stated, under the idea that his retirement took place in May, 1895. We congratulate Colonel Gordon on the pleasant change.

Capt. Walter Howe, 4th Art., with his battery, A, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., Sept. 26, from a tour of target practice at Marshall Hall, Md., and has been succeeded there by Capt. Constantine Chase's battery, I, 4th Art., which will remain there until about Oct. 10, and then be succeeded by Battery G, Capt. William Ennis.

Major Louis Morris, 3d Cav., arrived at, and assumed command of, the new post at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on Sept. 28. He has by this time got matters into good shape, and the troops under his command are well contented with their new and pleasant surroundings. That they have been objects of interest to the neighboring Vermonters since their arrival goes without saying.

A Fort Riley correspondent writes: "Mrs. Caldwell, wife of Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 3d Cav., arrived Sunday and went to work dismantling her handsome quarters, which she occupied as a bride for about a week only. The departure of the 3d Cavalry squadron will be very much regretted, but the 7th is ready to give a hearty welcome to officers and soldiers of the distinguished 2d Regiment."

Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of General Logan, was tendered a reception by the Commercial Club, of St. Paul, on Sept. 26, which was a pleasant and enthusiastic occasion. Many old veterans, to whom the memory of "Black Jack" is yet very dear, were present to do honor to his widow. Among those invited to receive with Mrs. Logan were General Wesley Merritt, Gen. E. C. Mason and Mrs. Mason, Major W. F. Tucker and Mrs. Tucker.

Army officers registered at War Department during the past week as follows: Capt. F. J. Kernan, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Le Roy A. Lyon, 2d Art.; Capt. W. L. C. Carpenter, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, 4th Art.; Capt. G. G. Greenough, 4th Art.; Maj. G. B. Russell, 5th Inf.; Capt. B. Munday, Medical Dept.; Asst. Surg. M. M. Brewer; Maj. D. Madden, retired; Maj. S. M. Whitside, 7th Cav., and Capt. W. F. Spurgin, 21st Inf.

The National Services were well represented at the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association at Montreal. Maj. Charles Smart and Capt. H. O. Perley, of the Medical Department, and Capt. Oscar F. Long, of the Quartermaster's Department, being the delegates from the U. S. Army; Med. Dir. Albert L. Gihon, from the U. S. Navy, and Surg.-Gen. Walter Wyman, Surgeon P. H. Bailhache and Passed Assistant Surgeon Banks, from the U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

The incorporators of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, recently organized in New York, are John H. Coster, U. S. A., retired; Lawrence Kip, late Captain 4th Art.; James B. Houston, late U. S. N.; Frederick A. Hamilton, J. G. K. Lawrence, James H. Beckman, A. Newbold Morris, Samuel A. Taylor and William M. Fleiss. The club is to take the place of the Fleetwood Driving Club, but it is to be select in membership, so as to exclude the sporting element and be simply a gentlemen's riding and driving club.

Captain Eastman, 14th Inf., was presented Sept. 27 with a third son and fifth heir in the family.

Lieut. J. T. Dickman, 3d Cav., has been detailed adjutant for the new garrison at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Adjutant A. S. Cummins, 4th Art., left Washington Barracks, D. C., Oct. 1, on leave, to return in seven days.

Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., has been temporarily attached for duty with Shaw's battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. David S. Gordon, 6th Cav., arrived at Fort Myer, Va., on the evening of Oct. 1 and assumed command of the post Oct. 2.

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. Army, retired, of New York city, is having a busy time of it now that the fall elections are near at hand.

Assistant Secretary of War Doe and Captain Barry and party arrived at San Francisco Sept. 27 from Vancouver, and were hospitably welcomed.

Lieut. W. A. Sater, 13th Inf., a graduate of this year, has under recent amended orders joined Captain Guthrie's company, A, at Fort Porter, N. Y.

Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., a recent arrival at Fort Warren, Mass., has been detailed Acting Ordnance Officer and Acting Signal Officer for that post.

Lieut. Allyn Capron, 5th Inf., in charge of Indian company I, 12th Inf., and Indian prisoners of war, left Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., for Fort Sill, Oct. 2.

Maj. Moses Harris, retired, of Milwaukee, read a paper on "The Old Army" before the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion at its meeting of Oct. 3.

Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff, U. S. A., Capt. Chas. Morton, U. S. A., and Chaplain T. G. Steward, U. S. A., have articles in the "Army Magazine" for October.

Lieut. B. P. Schenck, 12th Inf., of Fort Yates, is at Fort Leavenworth to be examined for promotion, and while there is the guest of Lieutenant Carnahan.

Lieut. D. L. Tate, 3d Cav., has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Fort Ethan Allen, by direction of the commandant, Maj. L. M. Morris.

Capt. James Fornance and his company, F, 13th Inf., arrived at Governor's Island, N. Y., on the evening of Oct. 2, well pleased to have accomplished the journey.

Capt. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf., who has closed up his recruiting affairs at Cincinnati, will join his regiment at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., toward the end of October.

Lieut. J. C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., relinquished duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., Sept. 29, and has joined Capt. Edward Field's light battery at Fort Adams, R. I.

Capt. J. S. Pettit, 1st Inf., has returned to New Haven, Conn., from a pleasant trip to Europe, and is on duty again at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

Mrs. Wren, wife of Lieutenant Wren, Adjutant, 17th Inf., is visiting relatives at Grand Rapids, Mich., and from there goes to Columbus Barracks, O., to join her husband.

Col. L. L. Langdon, 1st Art., commandant at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., had his command busy with artillery target practice this week, which kept the lower bay pretty lively.

Capt. John McGilvray, retired, whose memory is still cherished by many of his old friends of the 2d Artillery, is now pleasantly located at 1724 California St., Denver, Colo.

Maj. J. G. Ramsay, 2d Art., now on leave with address 4 East 16th St., New York city, will assume command of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., when his leave expires.

The Omaha "Excelsior" thinks it rather red-tapish that the arrival of Col. and Mrs. J. B. Parke at Fort Omaha will necessitate the removal into other quarters of thirteen families.

Lieut. Louis Ostheim, 2d Art., of Fort Warren, has relinquished duty as special regimental recruiting officer, and the recruiting station at Lowell, Mass., has been discontinued.

We are glad to learn that Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymaster, stationed at Omaha, who was injured in a runaway some time ago, is about again and attending to his official duties.

Lieut. W. Y. Stamper, 21st Inf., has been designated to act as quartermaster and commissary for the troops of the 21st Infantry traveling from Fort Niagara to Plattsburgh Barracks.

Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week from special regimental recruiting service at Rochester, N. Y., to go with his company to Plattsburgh Barracks.

Gen. Frank Wheaton, commander of the Department of Texas, on a short visit to the North from San Antonio, called upon old friends in New York city this week. He registered at the Waldorf.

Alfred T. Smith, a bright young gentleman, son of the late Lieut. Theodore Smith, 15th Inf., has enlisted in Company H, 6th Inf., at Fort Thomas, Ky., with a view to work up to a commission.

Lieut.-Col. Daingerfield Parker, 13th Inf., is expected to join at Governor's Island about Nov. 1, spending the interval on sick leave. In the meantime, Capt. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf., is in command at Fort Columbus.

Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf., commanding Fort Ontario, rejoined there Oct. 4, from a short leave. It may be several weeks yet before Fort Ontario is abandoned, as some further preparations are necessary at Madison Barracks.

A Fort Ringgold correspondent writes: "Every one here regrets the departure of Major A. S. B. Keyes for Jefferson Barracks. He has been an excellent post commander and was very popular with officers and men at Ringgold."

The marriage of Miss Marie Guthrie, daughter of Capt. J. B. Guthrie, 13th Inf., to Lieut. P. C. Harris, of that regiment, took place at Fort Reno Sept. 29. Chaplain Robinson officiated. The married couple go to Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Geo. P. Scriven, Signal Corps, U. S. A., who has recently succeeded Capt. T. A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, as military attaché at Rome, Italy, arrived with his family in that city on Oct. 3. Captain Bingham and family have left for home.

Lieut. H. McL. Powell, 2d Inf., having received a detail to Willets Point, the Omaha "Excelsior" laments that it removes from Army circles one of its most popular officers, and it is rumored it will also deprive town society of one of its devotees.

Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, 24th Inf., of Fort Huachuca, was expected in New York city this week on business connected with the publication of his book on "Infantry Fire" for the British service. The demand for his book has been so great that he decided to publish an English edition with only such changes as will be required for the British army line. Lieutenant Batchelor expects to be absent only a short time unless he has occasion to make a journey to London.



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on occasion to

Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art., left Old Point Com-  
fort, Va., this week on leave, to return about Oct. 20.  
Capt. E. C. Carter, Assistant Surgeon, has arrived at  
Fort Buford, N. D., from Vancouver Barracks.  
Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf., arrived at, and assumed  
command of, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on Oct. 1.  
Capt. C. H. Watts, 5th Cav., has returned to Fort  
Clark, Tex., from a leave, during which he went abroad.  
Lieut. W. K. Jones, 14th Inf., is a recent arrival in  
Evansville, Ind., to take charge of recruiting matters in  
that city.  
Lieut. C. P. Townsley, R. Q. M., 4th Art., rejoined at  
Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week from a  
short leave.  
Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., was expected at Fort  
McPherson, Ga., the latter part of this week to await the  
arrival of his regiment.  
Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, the genial Quartermaster of  
the 9th Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early this week,  
to return in about 10 days.  
Capt. J. A. Sladen, retired, for many years on the  
staff of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, is a recent visitor to  
his former chief at Governor's Island.  
Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., was a prominent  
figure this week at the reunion of the Society of the Army  
of the Tennessee, at Council Bluffs, Ia.  
Capt. J. H. Calef, 2d Art., and his battery, K, re-  
joined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Sept. 29 from a short  
tour of artillery practice at Fort Adams, R. I.  
Gen. Philip Regis de Trobriand, retired, whose perma-  
nent residence is in New Orleans, is a recent visitor in  
New York, with quarters at the Brevoort House.  
Mrs. Carroll MacTavish, daughter of the late Gen.  
Winfield Scott, and niece of the Duchess of Leeds, and  
her daughter, Miss MacTavish, are at Newport, R. I.,  
for a month.  
Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav., recently visiting  
at New York and at Norristown, Pa., left this week for  
Louisville, Ky., where he is to be married Oct. 9 to Miss  
Hattie Young.  
Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav., left New York on the  
Spreen on Oct. 2 to spend a three months' leave in Europe.  
His address while abroad will be care E. H. Low, 57  
Charing Cross, London, England.  
Mrs. Coolidge, wife of Capt. C. A. Coolidge, 7th Inf.,  
of Fort Logan, who recently left Denver to join her sister,  
Mrs. H. C. Bisham, in New York City, sailed with  
that lady Sept. 29 on the steamship La Touraine, to  
spend the winter in Paris.  
Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav., was married Oct. 2 at  
St. John's Church, Hagerstown, Md., to Mrs. Louise D.  
Bettens, daughter of the late Maj. Thomas B. Dewees,  
9th Cav. The Rev. H. E. Van Cotton, rector of the  
church, performed the ceremony.  
The engagement is announced of Lieut. Dennis M.  
Michie, 17th Inf., to Miss Alice Moor, of Keokuk, Ia.,  
a granddaughter of Judge Moor of that city and sister  
of Mrs. Hart, wife of Lieut. Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf.  
Lieutenant Michie is a son of Professor Michie, of West  
Point.  
Capt. C. A. Curtis, U. S. A., retired, of Madison, Wis.,  
is the author of an article on Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles  
soon to appear in "Harper's Young People." Captain  
Curtis is an excellent writer and has chosen a good sub-  
ject to place before the young people of America for their  
example.  
Mrs. Wessells, wife of Major Wessells, who is the guest  
of Mrs. Francis Wessells, will not return to Ft. Sill from  
whence she came, says the Omaha "Excelsior," as orders  
have been received since her arrival here, removing them  
to Jefferson Barracks. This is a very agreeable move  
for both Major and Mrs. Wessells.  
Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Bentzoni, Major 1st Inf.,  
an able and veteran soldier, will be retired for age on  
Thursday of next week, Oct. 11. He served in the ranks,  
private to first sergeant, from 1857 to 1861, and was  
then appointed 2d lieutenant, 11th Inf., attaining his  
present grade in 1891. He was breveted three times dur-  
ing the war for gallantry, captain, major and lieutenant-  
colonel.  
Judge Edgar Montgomery Cullen, renominated for  
Judge of the Supreme Court, State of New York, was in  
the old days appointed 2d lieutenant 1st U. S. Inf., Mar.  
24, 1862. The same year, although only 21 years old, he  
was commissioned by Governor Morgan as Colonel 96th  
New York Volunteers. He had a brilliant war record,  
and was severely wounded in the fighting before Rich-  
mond. He was mustered out of the volunteer service  
in March, 1865, and resigned from the Regular Army  
the following April.  
The large acquaintance in Omaha of Lieut. J. C. Gregg,  
of the Regular Army, will be delighted to hear of his  
unprecedented record in rifle practice, says the "Excelsior."  
After receiving the gold medal here he went to Chicago  
and entering the contest there carried off the honors, and  
again this year, in the Dept. of the Colorado, he was  
awarded his third gold medal. This record is most re-  
markable, and Mr. Gregg, by this third success, is eligible  
for the contest to be held in Chicago this fall, when he  
may again be successful in winning the laurels of the fray.  
The best wishes of his friends go with him if he decides to  
make the trial, which he will do in all probability.  
A Fort Assiniboine correspondent, referring to the  
transfer of Col. W. H. Penrose from the 20th to the 16th  
Infantry, writes: "General Penrose has commanded the  
regiment and the post for ten months, and during the  
whole of that time has steadily risen in the regard of the  
men, the officers and their families. No man living could  
more thoroughly have won his way to military respect  
and at the same time secured more personal attachments  
and friendships in so short a time than has General Pen-  
rose. The regiment has testified in a public reception  
tendered General and Mrs. Penrose to this unfeigned re-  
gard. All who have served under General Penrose will  
through life recall in grateful memory the sweet ways  
and gentle words of Mrs. Penrose. She is a model wife  
of a model post commander."  
D. S. Mercein, describing in the "7th Regiment Ga-  
zette" a visit to Fort Wadsworth, says: "The time fairly  
flew, so that not until the boom of the sunset gun were  
we aware that the day was done. Gathering our sketches  
and notes together we proceeded toward the quarters of  
the post commander, Major John Egan, to thank him  
for all his hospitality. Bare-headed, he met us half-way  
down his lawn, telling us he was sorry he could not do  
more and asking us to come and spend some week-day  
with him. The 7th has in its day received many com-  
pliments, but we do not think that any of them were more  
prettily paid than the one on this occasion, to two priv-  
ates of the 7th Regiment by Major Egan, of the famous,  
glorious old 1st Artillery. From the time we entered the  
fort until the lack of light drove us unwillingly away, we  
were made to feel that we were more than welcome.  
'Courtesy and kindness' was evidently the word for the  
day."

Capt. G. G. Greenough, 4th Art., left Fort Monroe, Va.,  
Sept. 29, to return about Oct. 6.  
Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., 1st Art., was due at  
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week  
from a short leave.  
Miss Coralie E. Feilner, daughter of the late Capt.  
John Feilner, 1st Cav., a brave soldier killed in action,  
was married Sept. 26, at Trinity Church, New York, to  
Mr. Charles Lang, Jr.  
Col. J. K. Mizner, 10th Cav., who has relinquished the  
superintendency of the Recruiting Service and is now  
spending a leave in New York, is expected to join at  
Fort Custer about the end of November.  
Companion Philippe d'Orleans has become a member  
of the first class in the Philadelphia Commandery of the  
Loyal Legion, by reason of the recent death of Com-  
panion Philippe d'Orleans, Comte de Paris.  
Lieut. A. C. Merillat, 8th Cav., has been designated  
to remain at Fort Myer, Va., until he has completed  
transfer of public property, etc., a work that cannot be  
done in a day, and will then go to Fort Meade, S. Dak.  
Capt. M. P. Maus, A. D. C. to General Miles, and  
Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., have arrived at Fort Sill,  
under orders from General Miles, to locate the Apache  
Indians soon to arrive there from Mt. Vernon Barracks.  
Lieut.-Col. Marshall I. Ludington, Deputy Quartermaster-  
General, is a recent visitor to the Military Prison at Fort  
Leavenworth. He was accompanied by Mrs. Ludington,  
and both were guests while at the fort of Capt. and Mrs.  
Pope.  
Chaplain Ritner, of Fort Keogh, recently sent to the  
general relief committee in St. Paul for the sufferers from  
the Minnesota and Wisconsin fires \$43.53; also a large  
box of clothing. The enlisted men contributed \$33.30 of  
the cash.  
The officers and men of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., have  
had many good words to say of Capt. Guy Howard, the  
constructing quartermaster, since their arrival at that  
post, which will be a model one when certain other minor  
details have been attended to.  
There was a pleasant reunion, entirely without precon-  
certed arrangement, at St. Paul on Sept. 26, among gradu-  
ates of this year from the Military Academy en route  
to their regiments. They were Lieut. Charles W. Castle,  
16th Inf., en route to Fort Douglas, Utah; Lieut. E. Bell,  
8th Inf., to Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Lieut. W. E. Welsh,  
8th Inf., to Fort Robinson, Neb.; Lieut. T. G. Carson,  
4th Inf., to Fort Sherman, Wash.; Lieut. R. R. Stagsdall,  
4th Inf., to Fort Spokane, Wash.; Lieut. G. H. Estes,  
20th Inf., to Fort Buford, N. Dak.; Lieut. C. C. Smith,  
20th Inf., to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Lieut. H. S. Haw-  
kins, 4th Cav., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; Lieut. Sam-  
uel Hof, 6th Cav., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Lieut.  
J. A. Moss, 25th Inf., to Fort Missoula, Mont. They  
lunched with Lieut. Castle at the residence of his parents,  
Captain and Mrs. Henry A. Castle, 112 Western Ave.,  
St. Paul, and in the evening left by different routes for  
their destinations.

**ORDNANCE NOTES.**

The Ordnance Department has awarded to the Hotch-  
kiss Gun Company a contract for 25 1-pounders, at \$525  
apiece.  
General Ordway, of the Hotchkiss Gun Co., has sub-  
mitted to the Small Arms Boards for test the Daudeteau  
French magazine rifle.  
A Danish naval officer has invented a mechanism for  
cutting torpedo nets, called "torpedo scissors." They are  
fixed to the head of the torpedo and cut the net on strik-  
ing it, thus letting the torpedo through. It is said the  
trials were successful.  
The Ordnance Department of the Army has asked the  
Dupont Powder Works, the California Powder Works  
and the Leonard Powder Company to supply it with  
experimental samples of smokeless powder for the 8,  
10 and 12-inch sea coast guns. The tests will begin as  
soon as the powder is received.  
The official "Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin) gives a full ac-  
count of the official experiments with Herr Dowe's cuirass.  
The first official testing had a very unfavorable result,  
one of the cuirasses being shot through at eight metres,  
the other at thirty. A third shared the same fate on be-  
ing tested by the Rifle Testing Commission.  
The Admiralty have given instructions for the trial  
on board the Nettle, off Portsmouth, of a new type of  
capped shell, by Messrs. Firth, of Sheffield, with the view  
primarily of arriving at the true result of the recent trials  
near St. Petersburg, when the Russians claimed to have  
discovered a magnetic shell which smashed Harveyized  
steel.  
The Harpy, an old paddle yacht, has been fitted out  
in England and sent to Dale Point, to be used as a target  
ship for the pneumatic gun recently mounted there.  
Hawsers and slings are in readiness to raise the Harpy  
in the event of her sinking, and 500 watertight casks  
have been put in her to increase her buoyancy. Arrange-  
ments have been made to report upon the condition of  
her steam pipes and boilers after each explosion.  
The Ordnance Department of the Navy has determined  
not to adopt a nitro-glycerine smokeless powder for use  
in the Navy, notwithstanding the good showing made  
by the Leonard powder. The Ordnance officials say that  
the results obtained from a nitro powder are not uniform  
and cannot be depended upon. The Naval station at  
Newport is turning out a good gun-cotton smokeless pow-  
der, which gives excellent results, and the Department  
intends experimenting further with this, with a view to  
increasing its efficiency.  
As a result of an inquiry into the cause of the large  
number of accidents which have occurred during the past  
two years when saluting with quick-firing guns on board  
ship, the Admiralty has issued orders which indicate that  
the cause lay with the cartridges. The gunnery officer,  
under the captain, will inspect all cartridges prepared for  
blank firing and saluting, and satisfy himself that they  
are fit for service. The gunner is personally to supervise  
the preparation of cartridges for blank firing and saluting  
to insure that the several operations are carried out  
strictly in accordance with the instructions on the sub-  
ject.  
An interesting test of Wheeler-Sterling experimental  
shells took place on Wednesday last at the Indian Head  
Proving Grounds. The test was made mainly for the  
purpose of obtaining a comparison between the results  
obtained from a magnetized shell fitted with a soft steel  
cap, and shells of similar character and quality. Four  
shells were fired at the 6-inch Carnegie Harveyized plate,  
which had already been fired at four times. The first  
shell fired was magnetized, and the Wheeler appliance,  
as the soft steel cap was called, was put on and held in  
place by means of studs. This shell was given a veloci-  
ty of 1,800, and the remaining three shells, unmagnet-  
ized, were given velocities of 1,900, 2,000 and 2,100 feet  
per second. A comparison of the results showed that  
the magnetized shell, fitted with the Wheeler appliance  
on its nose, did as well as, if not better, than the shell

which was fired with a velocity of 2,000 feet per second.  
The remarkable ballistic resistance of the 6-inch plate  
was further shown by these tests. None of the shells  
perforated it, except the one which was fired with a  
velocity of 2,100 feet per second. In a recent test in  
Russia with a so-called magnetic shell, a thick English  
Harveyized plate was perforated at angles of 15 and 20  
degrees from the normal. These shells were called mag-  
netic, but it is generally supposed that they were simply  
magnetized in order to hold the soft steel cap in position.  
The Navy Department has been informed of an in-  
teresting test of armor plate at Bethlehem during the lat-  
ter part of last week. The armor fired at was a frag-  
ment of the second-class battleship Maine's turret ballis-  
tic plate, 8 inches in thickness. An 8-inch gun was  
used, and a Holtzer projectile weighing 250 pounds was  
fired at the plate with a velocity of 2,000 feet. The shell  
just succeeded in getting through and lodged in the back-  
ing. This test gave even more remarkable results than  
the trial of the 6-inch plate when fired at with a 6-inch  
gun. The Maine's plate had already been fired at three  
times with an 8-inch gun, and was, of course, more or  
less racked. The Ordnance officers are congratulating  
themselves and the Bethlehem Company at the showing  
made. An examination of the reports received at the  
Ordnance Bureau shows that the plates of the thinner  
varieties are able to withstand projectiles fired at them  
with the highest velocities from guns whose calibre is  
the same as the thickness of the armor, this especially  
being so in the cases of the 3, 4, 6 and 8-inch plate just  
tested.

**THE ARMY.**

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President and Commander-in-Chief*  
DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War*; J. B. DOE, *Asst. Sec'y*

G. O. 40, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 29.  
The following has been received from the War Department:  
War Department, Washington, Sept. 29, 1894.  
By direction of the President, the retirement from active  
service this day, by operation of law, of Brig.-Gen. John P.  
Hawkins, Commissary-General of Subsistence and Brevet  
Major-General U. S. Army, under the provisions of the act  
of June 30, 1882, is announced.  
General Hawkins was graduated at the Military Academy in  
1852, and served upon the Indian frontier from that time  
until the outbreak of the late war. For a short period in 1861  
he was with General Patterson's army in Pennsylvania and  
Virginia, and immediately thereafter with General McDowell's  
army in the first Bull Run campaign, and while with it re-  
ceived commendation for distinguished service. Transferred  
to the West, he served with the local rank of lieutenant-  
colonel, as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, first of the 13th  
Corps, and later of the army commanded by General Grant,  
on the staff of that general in both capacities, and was en-  
gaged in the battle of Shiloh and in the early operations at  
Vicksburg. Appointed brigadier-general in 1863, he succeeded  
to the command of a division the following year. He was  
engaged in the campaign of Mobile and also in the storming  
of Blakely, in which the troops under his command bore a  
conspicuous and gallant part. He received the brevets of  
major for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of  
Mobile, Ala., and of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-gen-  
eral, major-general, and also major-general of volunteers, for  
gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion. After  
long service which carried him to every portion of the coun-  
try, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the British  
boundary to the frontier of Mexico, he became Commissary-  
General of Subsistence with the rank of brigadier-general  
in December, 1882.  
Correct in all the relations of life, dignified and modest in  
deportment, of sterling character, an able officer and gallant  
soldier, the honors which have come to him in his profession  
have been worthily bestowed. DANIEL S. LAMONT,  
Secretary of War.  
General Hawkins will repair to his home. The travel en-  
joined is necessary for the public service.  
By command of Major-General Schofield:  
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

**Judge Advocate General's Department.**  
Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, A. J. A., will proceed to Fort Snell-  
ing, Minn., for the purpose of inspecting public property at  
the Ordnance Depot (S. O. 135, Sept. 24, D. D.)

**Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.**  
Com. Sergt. William Grum will be relieved from duty at  
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and proceed without delay to Fort  
Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty (S. O., Oct. 1, H. Q. A.)  
Maj. Chas. F. Egan, C. of S., in addition to his present  
duties will report to the C. G., Dept. of Calif., for temporary  
duty as A. C. G. of S. during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Wm.  
H. Bell, A. C. G. of S. (S. O., Oct. 1, H. Q. A.)  
Leave for two months, on account of sickness, is granted  
Maj. Wm. A. Elderkin, C. of S. (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)  
Par. 6, S. O. 186, is amended as follows: "To fulfill the  
requirements of par. 198, A. R., as amended in G. O. 34, H. Q.  
A., Maj. C. R. Burnett, Q. M., is relieved from duty as Asst-  
ant to the Chief Quartermaster, and will continue in his  
duties as post quartermaster at Governor's Island, includ-  
ing the post of Fort Columbus (S. O. 214, Sept. 28, D. E.)  
Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 10,  
is granted Capt. Chas. A. Booth, A. Q. M., Omaha, Neb.  
(S. O. 100, Sept. 27, D. F.)

**Medical Department.**  
Leave for one month is granted Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus,  
A. Surg., with permission to apply for an extension of four-  
teen days (S. O. 57, Sept. 24, D. Col.)  
Capt. Benjamin Munday, A. Surg., upon the completion of  
his duties with the troops at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will return  
to his proper station (Fort Niobrara, Neb.) (S. O., Sept.  
20, H. Q. A.)  
Lieut.-Col. Albert Hartsuff, Dep. Surg.-Gen., is detailed as a  
member of the Army Retraining Board at Chicago, Ill., vice  
Capt. Daniel M. Appel, Asst. Surg., hereby relieved (S. O.,  
Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)  
The extension of leave, on surg. certif., granted Lieut.-  
Col. Joseph R. Gibson, Dep Surg. Gen., June 19, is further  
extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 28,  
H. Q. A.)  
Par. 1, S. O. 224, Sept. 24, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut.  
Benjamin Brooke, A. Surg., is suspended until further orders  
(S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)  
Leave for ten days, to take effect upon his relief from  
duty at Fort Sherman, Idaho, is granted Maj. John D.  
Hall, Surgeon (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)  
Capt. Louis A. LaGarde, Asst. Surg., is relieved from fur-  
ther duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Colo., as Attending Surgeon and  
Examiner of Recruits, to enable him to proceed to and take  
station at Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 57, Sept. 24, D. Colo.)  
The remains of the late Hosp. Stwd. H. Graham were  
buried at Fort McIntosh, Tex., Sept. 21, with military honors.  
Leave for seven days granted Capt. C. N. B. Macaulay,  
Asst. Surg., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 35, Sept.  
14, D. Cal.)  
Leave for seven days is granted Maj. D. G. Caldwell, Surg.  
(Orders 100, Madison Bks., Oct. 1.)  
Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on  
being relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, is granted  
Capt. Wm. B. Davis, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)  
The C. O. of Fort Brady, Mich., will send Hosp. Stwd.  
Richard Wittke, without delay, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.,  
with directions to report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 106,  
Sept. 29, D. M.)  
Capt. Walter D. McCaw, A. S., is relieved from temporary  
duty at Presidio, and will proceed without delay to the Cav.  
camp, Yosemite National Park for duty (S. O. 117, Sept. 24,  
D. Cal.)



**Pay Department.**

The troops in Dept. of Colo. will be paid to include the muster of Sept. 30, as follows: Lieut.-Col. J. P. Canby, Dep. P. M. G., at Fort Douglas, Utah, troops detached from post, and clerks and messengers, at Dept. Hdqrs.; Maj. G. F. Robinson, Paymaster, at Fort Logan, Colo., and troops detached from post; Maj. J. P. Baker, Paymaster, at Fort Marcy, N. Mex., Whipple Bks., Ariz., and troops detached from post; Maj. J. S. Witcher, Paymaster, at Fort Apache, Ariz., and troops detached from post (S. O. 58, Sept. 25, D. Colo.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops for the muster of Sept. 30: Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Candee, Chief Paymaster, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Forts Wayne, Mackinac, and Brady, Mich.; and any troops that may be temporarily absent on target ranges near Rexford and Monroe, Mich. Maj. Geo. W. Baird, Paymaster, at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (including the competitors at that post); Newport Bks., and Fort Thomas, Ky., and Columbus Bks., O. Maj. J. Charles McClure, Paymaster, at Jefferson Bks., and St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo., Fort Reno, O. T., and any troops of the last named post that may be temporarily absent in the field. Maj. Geo. R. Smith, at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, and Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kan. (S. O. 104, Sept. 25, D. M.)

Payment of troops in Dept. of Platte, for the muster of Sept. 30, will be made as follows: Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, A. P. G., Chief Paymaster, will proceed to and pay the troops at Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Maj. Wm. H. Comegys will proceed to and pay the troops at Fort Omaha and Bellevue Rifle Range, Neb. (S. O. 101, Sept. 28, D. P.)

Payments to troops on the muster of Sept. 30 are assigned to paymasters as follows: Maj. Alfred E. Bates—Presidio, Fort Mason, Benicia Arsenal and Benicia Bks., Cal. Maj. William M. Maynard—Angel Island, Alcatraz Island and San Diego Bks., Cal. (S. O. 119, Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

**Engineer and Ordnance Departments.**

Leave, on account of sickness, granted Additional 2d Lieut. Chas. P. Echols, Corps of Engrs., Aug. 23, is extended fifteen days on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. David A. Carey will report to the C. O., Fort McPherson, Ga., on Oct. 12, for discharge and re-enlistment, and then return to his station at Fort Sumter, S. C. (S. O. 217, Oct. 2, D. E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Capt. Geo. W. Goethals, at Florence, Ala., will turn over the duties under his charge to Capt. John Biddle, and report to the Chief of Engineers, Washington, for duty as his Assistant.

Additional 2d Lieut. Jas. F. McDoe is relieved from duty with the Missouri River Commission, and will proceed to Florence, Ala., via Nashville, Tenn., and report to Capt. John Biddle for duty under his immediate orders, with station at Florence, Ala. (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

The last of the three new barracks for the Engineer Battalion at Willets Point are completed and are a great improvement in every respect.

**Signal Corps.**

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, Sept. 11, is extended two months (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

**CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.****1st Cavalry.—Col. Abram K. Arnold.**

2d Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav., will be relieved from duty with Troop D, and will join his troop (A, 1st Cav.) upon its arrival at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., is relieved as member and detailed as J. A. of G. O. M. at Fort Grant, Ariz., vice 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Folt, 1st Cav., relieved (S. O. 55, Sept. 14, D. Col.)

On Sept. 22 Corp. C. A. Brown was promoted Sergeant, Troop C, 1st Cav., and Private John Braeuninger appointed Corporal.

Lieut.-Col. John M. Bacon, 1st Cav., A. I. G., was instructed to proceed from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to Portland, Ore., and return, on Sept. 8, 18 and 22, on public business in connection with the inspection of money accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 159, Sept. 27, D. Colo.)

Lieut.-Col. John M. Bacon, 1st Cav., A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Townsend, Wash., and make the annual inspection of that post (S. O. 158, Sept. 28, D. Colo.)

**2d Cavalry.—Col. George G. Hunt.**

Lieut.-Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav., is relieved from further duty at Fort Wingate, N. M., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 57, Sept. 24, D. Col.)

**3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.**

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted 1st Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson, 3d Cav. (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Samuel Ihling, Troop C, 3d Cav., is detailed Actg. Post Q. M. Sergt. at Fort Ethan Allen (Orders 2, Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 20).

1st Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty as competitor of Dept. cavalry competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will join his proper station, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (S. O. 106, Sept. 27, D. Mo.)

The Subsistence Department will furnish commutation of rations to Sergt. John McCormack, Troop E, 3d Cav., who reports that he was accidentally thrown off a railroad train near Perryville, Kan., while en route with a detachment 3d Cav. to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

**4th Cavalry.—Col. Charles E. Compton.**

2d Lieut. William H. Hart, 4th Cav., is authorized to delay 20 days in rejoining his station, Boise Bks., Idaho, upon being relieved from duty in connection with the cavalry competition at Fort Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 134, Sept. 21, D. D.)

**5th Cavalry.—Col. James F. Wade.**

1st Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th Cav., is assigned to the Springfield Armory, Mass., for one year's course of instruction in ordnance duty, commencing Oct. 1 (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers in the 5th Cav. are ordered: 1st Lieut. Jesse McCall, Carter from I to C; 1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt from O to I (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Upon return of Troop B, 5th Cav., to Fort Clark, from practice march, 2d Lieut. E. B. Winnans, Jr., 5th Cav., will stand relieved from further duty with the troop and will rejoin his proper station, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (S. O. 100, Oct. 1, D. T.)

Leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cav., Sept. 23, is extended seven days (S. O. 119, Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

**6th Cavalry.—Col. David S. Gordon.**

Capt. Henry M. Kendall, Frank West, and Benjamin H. Cheever, 1st Lieut. Augustus P. Blockson, and 2d Lieut. Francis H. Bench, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, 8th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short and Benjamin B. Hyer, 6th Cav., are relieved from duty as members of G. C. M. convened at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 90, Sept. 24, D. P.)

Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Ruthers, 8th Inf., are detailed as additional members of G. C. M. convened at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 90, Sept. 24, D. P.)

Headquarters and troops A and H, 6th Cav. arrived at Fort Myer, Oct. 1.

2d Lieut. Robt. L. Howze, 6th Cav., now on temporary duty with the 6th Cav. squadron at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to his proper station, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 104, Sept. 27, D. Mo.)

**7th Cavalry.—Col. James W. Forsyth.**

Capt. Henry Jackson, 7th Cav., is detailed as member of G. C. M. to meet at Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 97, Sept. 27, D. T.)

**8th Cavalry.—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.**

Colonel Carlton publishes the records, made by troops of the 8th Cavalry, during the present target practice season:

	Sharpshooters.	Individual figure of merit.	General figure of merit.
Staff and band.....	1	153.49	92.92
Troop A.....	14	125.83	91.97
Troop B.....	8	90.01	77.46
Troop C.....	23	147.39	97.38
Troop D.....	25	151.30	102.06
Troop E.....	12	121.16	84.14
Troop F.....	24	147.14	97.31
Troop G.....	.....	.....	.....
Troop H.....	26	106.67	109.13
Troop I.....	3	84.13	64.67

\* Department of the East. No practice reported.

The general figure of merit is 92.11. The best shot in the regiment is Sergt. Hugh Griffith, Troop D, 606.

**9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.**

Leave for ten days, to take effect when relieved from duty at the Department Rifle Range, near Bellevue, Neb., is granted 1st Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, 9th Cav. (S. O. 98, Sept. 22, D. P.)

**10th Cavalry.—Col. John K. Mixner.**

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. John B. McDonald, Q. M., 10th Cav. (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

The following officers of the 10th Cavalry are relieved from duty with the militia of the states designated opposite their respective names, and will proceed to join their troops: Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones, North Carolina; 1st Lieut. Robert G. Paxton, Virginia (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.)

**1st Artillery.—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.**

Sergt. Thomas Clark, Bat. A, 1st Art., is detailed on extra duty as overseer of laborers (Orders 189, Fort Hamilton, Sept. 28.)

Sergt. Christian Pedersen, Bat. H, and guard, will conduct general prisoner Joseph Hoeck to Fort Sheridan (Orders 115, Fort Columbus, Sept. 28.)

**2d Artillery.—Col. Richard Loder.**

Leave for five days is granted Capt. E. T. O. Richmond (Orders 91, Fort Adams, Oct. 1.)

**3d Artillery.—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.**

Leave for ten days from Oct. 1 is granted 2d Lieut. George Le R. Irwin, 3d Art. (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

The movement of the 3d Art. from Fort McPherson to St. Francis Bks. and Jackson Bks. will commence Oct. 15 (see "Movement of Troops.")

Sergt. Frank Clayborn, Bat. H, 3d Art., will conduct recruits to Key West Bks. (Orders 154, Fort McPherson, Oct. 1.)

**4th Artillery.—Col. Henry W. Closson.**

2d Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, 4th Art., will report to the board of officers to meet at Army Building, N. Y. city, Oct. 2, for examination with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ord. Dept., and upon the conclusion of his examination will return to his proper station (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Jacob B. Rawles, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for further duty as member of G. C. M. (S. O. 217, Oct. 2, D. E.)

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. C. P. Townsley, R. Q. M., 4th Art. (Order 135, Wash. Bks., Sept. 28.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. S. A. Kephart (Orders 27, Sept. 30, Fort Monroe.)

**5th Artillery.—Col. William M. Graham.**

2d Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, 5th Art., relieved from duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Oct. 1, will proceed to Presidio, Cal., and report for duty with Light Bat. F, 5th Art. (S. O. 119, Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

Capt. Anthony W. Vodge, 5th Art., is detailed temporarily as R. O. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., vice 2d Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, 5th Art., relieved, to date from Oct. 1 (S. O. 117, Sept. 24, D. Cal.)

**1st Infantry.—Col. Wm. R. Shafter.**

2d Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty as member of G. C. M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. 112, c. a., Dept. of Cal., and is detailed as R. O. at San Diego Bks., Cal., to date from Oct. 1 (S. O. 119, Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 1st Inf., will proceed in advance of Co. H, 1st Inf., to San Diego Bks., Cal., not later than Sept. 30, to receipt for public property to be left at that post, thereby facilitating the departure of Co. C, 10th Inf., from that post en route to Fort Sill, O. T. (S. O. 118, Sept. 26, D. Cal.)

Co. H, 1st Inf., Capt. Frank de L. Carrington, is designated to relieve Co. C, 10th Inf., at San Diego Bks. (S. O. 117, Sept. 24, D. Cal.)

**3d Infantry.—Col. Edwin C. Mason.**

Leave granted Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf., is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

**4th Infantry.—Col. Robt. H. Hall.**

1st Lieut. James A. Leyden, 4th Inf., was ordered on Sept. 19 to proceed to Spokane, Wash., with one enlisted man to receive from the civil authorities Military Convict Fred Short, who escaped from the guard (S. O. 158, Sept. 26, D. Colo.)

**5th Infantry.—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.**

1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

The concentration of the 5th Inf. at Fort McPherson will be completed, with the exception of the Mount Vernon companies, about the end of October (see "Movement of Troops.")

**6th Infantry.—Col. Melville A. Cochran.**

Leave for 23 days is granted 1st Lieut. C. G. Morton, R. Q. M., 6th Inf. (S. O. 216, Oct. 1, D. E.)

**8th Infantry.—Col. James J. Van Hoin.**

The following-named officers are assigned to duty at the stations hereinafter indicated for a course of instruction in ordnance duty for one year, commencing Oct. 1, and will report accordingly to the commanding officers of the stations to which they are assigned, and by letter to the Chief of Ordnance: 1st Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th Cav., Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Ruthers, 8th Inf., Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when relieved from duty at the Department Rifle Range, near Bellevue, Neb., is granted 1st Lieut. Robt. F. Ames, 8th Inf. (S. O. 98, Sept. 22, D. P.)

1st Lieut. George W. Ruthers, 8th Inf., is detailed as additional member of G. C. M. convened at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 90, Sept. 24, D. P.)

2d Lieut. Edwin F. Cole, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty as member of G. C. M. convened at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 90, Sept. 24, D. P.)

**10th Infantry.—Col. Edward P. Pearson.**

1st Lieut. John H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf., is relieved from duty as R. O. at San Diego Bks., Cal., to date from Sept. 30 (S. O. 117, Sept. 24, D. Cal.)

Lieut.-Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, 10th Inf., and Co. C, 10th

Inf., will, upon the arrival at San Diego Bks., Cal., of Co. H, 1st Inf., proceed to Fort Sill, O. T. (S. O. 118, Sept. 26, D. Cal.)

**11th Infantry.—Col. Isaac D. De Russy.**

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on being relieved from duty on the R. S., is granted Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf. R. O. (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison, 11th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of three months (S. O. 57, Sept. 24, D. Col.)

**12th Infantry.—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.**

2d Lieut. Williamson Markland, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of G. C. M. to meet at Fort Sully, S. Dak., and appointed Judge Advocate, vice 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, 12th Inf., relieved (S. O. 134, Sept. 21, D. D.)

Capt. Frederick A. Smith, 12th Inf., is detailed as a member of G. C. M., to meet at Fort Sully, S. Dak. (S. O. 134, Sept. 21, D. D.)

**13th Infantry.—Col. Alfred T. Smith.**

The following transfers in the 13th Infantry are ordered: 2d Lieut. Peter C. Harris, from Co. A to K; 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, from Co. D to I; 2d Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, from Co. I to D; 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Sater, from Co. K to A; Lieutenant Sater will join his proper station (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Goe, Adj., 13th Inf. (S. O. 104, Sept. 27, D. M.)

Leave for one month, on surg. cert., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut.-Col. Daininger Parker, 13th Inf. (S. O. 104, Sept. 27, D. M.)

Co. F, 13th Inf., arrived at Fort Columbus, Oct. 2. Cos. B and D, on Oct. 3.

**14th Infantry.—Col. Thomas M. Anderson.**

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. William P. Goodwin, 14th Inf. (S. O. 158, Sept. 28, D. Colo.)

**15th Infantry.—Col. Robert E. A. Crofton.**

1st Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, 15th Inf., will report in person to Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, president of the Army retiring board at Chicago, Ill., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board, and on the conclusion of his examination will return to his proper station (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

**17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.**

Hdqs. and Cos. A, C, D, E and G, 17th Inf., arrived at Columbus Bks., Sept. 30.

The following officers of the 17th Inf., having completed their duties in connection with the annual Dept. Rifle and Cavalry competitions, will proceed to join their station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: 2d Lieuts. Joseph L. Donovan, Dennis M. Michie and William D. Davis (S. O. 99, Sept. 24, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, 17th Inf., is appointed R. O. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., vice 1st Lieut. William C. Wren, Adj., 17th Inf., relieved (S. O. 100, Sept. 27, D. P.)

**19th Infantry.—Col. Simon Snyder.**

Co. G, 19th Inf., will proceed from Fort Mackinac to Fort Brady, Mich., and there take post. 1st Lieut. W. Geary, 19th Inf., will remain at the post with ten enlisted men of the company to take charge of the military reservation thereat (S. O. 105, Sept. 27, D. Mo.)

Maj. Justus M. Brown, Surg.; 1st Lieut. Francis H. French, Adj., and 1st Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, R. Q. M., 19th Inf., are detailed as additional members of G. C. M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., during the trial of Sergt. Frank Morton, Co. H, 19th Inf. (S. O. 104, Sept. 27, D. Mo.)

Maj. Clarence E. Bennett, 19th Inf., will proceed from Fort Mackinac to Fort Wayne, Mich., and there take station (S. O. 105, Sept. 2, D. Mo.)

**20th Infantry.—Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins.**

Leave for 15 days, with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days, is granted Col. William H. Penrose, 20th Inf. (S. O. 132, Sept. 17, D. D.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. Joseph F. Huston, 20th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 135, Sept. 24, D. D.)

**21st Infantry.—Col. Horace Jewett.**

Leave for 15 days, to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted Capt. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf. (S. O., Sept. 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., Sept. 4, is extended to Nov. 10, 1894 (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days, taken by Lieut.-Col. W. J. Lyster, 21st Inf., is extended ten days (S. O. 219, Oct. 4, D. E.)

**22d Infantry.—Col. Peter T. Swaine.**

On Sept. 26 Lance-Corpl. William H. Schenck, Co. F, 22d Inf., was appointed Corporal.

Leave for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. John G. Ballance, 22d Inf. (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

**23d Infantry.—Col. John J. Coppinger.**

Leave for two months, to take effect on being relieved from duty with the Army Rifle Competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is granted 2d Lieut. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 23d Inf. (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

**24th Infantry.—Col. Zenas R. Bliss.**

2d Lieut. Chas. E. Tayman, 24th Inf., will proceed from Fort Bayard to Fort Stanton, N. Mex., to act as counsel for P. Q. M. Sergt. William Arnold; upon completion of the trial, Lieutenant Tayman will return to his proper station (S. O. 56, Sept. 19, D. Col.)

**25th Infantry.—Col. Andrew S. Burt.**

Capt. Henry P. Ritzius, 25th Inf., will report at Fort Buford, N. Dak., for duty at that post (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Maj. Chambers McKibbin, 25th Inf. (S. O. 132, Sept. 17, D. D.)

**Retirement of Enlisted Men.**

The following-named enlisted men, upon their own application, are placed upon the retired list:

Sergt. Simon Blagood, Gen. Serv., Davids Island, N. Y.

1st Sergt. Harvey Fields, Co. H, 25th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont.

Com. Sergt. Thomas Keeshan, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Private John W. Wacker, Co. F, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb.

Sergt. Charles Yonkers, Bat. D, 1st Art., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. (S. O., Sept. 29, H. Q. A.)

**Courts Martial.**

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 20. Detail—Capt. Geo. H. Palmer, Wm. V. Richards, Theophilus W. Morrison, Samuel R. Whitall, all 16th Inf.; Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg.

Thos. C. Woodbury, Leven C. Allen, and Wm. C. McFarland, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, Isaac Erwin, Gny. G. Palmer and Robt. L. Spence, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter K. Wright, 16th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 55, Sept. 14, D. Col.)

At Fort Stanton, N. Mex., Sept. 25. Detail—Maj. August Bainbridge, 10th Inf.; Capt. Clayton S. Burbank, 1



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1st Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edmund M. Leary, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George H. McMaster, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Matthew C. Smith, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ammon A. Augur, 24th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 56, Sept. 19, D. Col.)  
At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 8. Detail—Col. Robt. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf.; Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf.; Lieut. J. N. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Col. C. A. Wilcox, 19th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Geo. A. Purington, 3d Cav.; Maj. Edward B. Williston, 3d Art.; Maj. Clarence M. Bailey, 15th Inf.; Maj. Clarence E. Bennett, 19th Inf.; Capt. Casper H. Conrad, 16th Inf.; Capt. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav.; Capt. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. Ernest A. Garlington, 7th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 104, Sept. 27, D. M.)

#### Authorized to Delay.

The following named officers are authorized to delay twenty days in rejoining their respective stations, upon being relieved from duty in connection with the annual competitions at Fort Keogh, Mont.:  
2d Lieut. William T. Littebrant, 10th Cav.; Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 25th Inf.; Paul A. Wolf, 3d Inf.; Wm. T. Johnston, 10th Cav.; Frank A. Barton, 10th Cav.; Jas. T. Moore, 3d Inf.; John M. Morgan, 8th Cav. (S. O. 184, Sept. 21, D. D.)

#### H. Q. A. A. G. O., Oct. 1.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties &c. of commissioned officers and retired enlisted men recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Sept. 29.

#### RETIREMENT.

By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882.  
Brig.-Gen. John P. Hawkins Comy.-Gen. of Sub., Sept. 29, 1894.

#### TRANSFERS.

Lieut.-Col. Guy V. Henry from the 7th Cav. to the 5th Cav., Sept. 22, 1894, vice Carpenter, transferred to the 7th Cav.  
Lieut.-Col. Louis H. Carpenter from the 5th Cav. to the 7th Cav., Sept. 22, vice Henry, transferred to the 5th Cav.  
2d Lieut. Morris K. Barroll from the 4th Art. to the 2d Art., Oct. 1, vice Hearn, transferred to the 4th Art.  
2d Lieut. Clint C. Hearn from the 2d Art. to the 4th Art., Oct. 1, vice Barroll, transferred to the 2d Art.

#### CASUALTY.

Sergt. Jacob Vallinger (retired) died Aug. 15, at St. Louis Mo.  
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjut.-Gen.

#### Circular II. H. Q. A. A. G. O., Oct. 3.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. Guard Manual, Paragraphs 230 and 241.—The provision for calling the hours at night, by sentinels, in paragraphs 230 and 241, Guard Manual, contemplates the existence of a "chain of sentinels." In the event of such a disposition of posts that the call of the sentinel whose post is last in numerical order cannot be heard by No. 1, the call "All's well" may be returned along the line to the sentinel whose voice can be heard at the post of the guard.—(Decision Maj.-Gen. Condit, the Army, Sept. 4, '94—4483 A. G. O.)

II. Reporter of a Court Martial.—The following opinion of the Acting Judge Advocate General upon a question presented as to whether or not the reporter of a court martial should be sworn in each case, is approved by the Acting Secretary of War:

"In my opinion the reporter should be sworn in each case, for the court martial is newly organized in each case; did in order to qualify as a reporter before a court organized to try a case he should be sworn in that case."—(4928 A. G. O., 1894.)

III. Transportation of Men to Regiments from Recruiting Stations and Rendezvous.—The recruiting appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, is "for expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits from rendezvous (now recruiting stations) to depots (now rendezvous) and military posts."

If recruits be sent to rendezvous they continue to be recruits until they are thereat assigned to regiments, when their changed status no longer being classed as recruits involves "Army transportation," from which fund their transportation to companies and regiments is paid.  
When recruits at recruiting stations, either general or regimental—are assigned to regiments, they, under the order for assignment, are no longer classed as recruits, but as private soldiers of the regiments to which assigned, and their transportation from recruiting stations to their companies and regiments is properly payable from the appropriation for transportation of the Army, as in the case of other troops. In such cases the words "Transportation of recruits" and "recruit," or "recruits," should not appear in the vouchers.—Decision of Acting Secretary of War, Sept. 14, 1894—5124 A. G. O.)

IV. Enlistments.—A soldier who has served an enlistment in the Army, and who has been out of service for a term of years and is an alien, and cannot read and write the English language, is not of the class of men now wanted for the service, and should not be enlisted, although the law does not exclude him provided his service in his last enlistment has been honest and faithful.—(General decision, Sept. 17, 1894—5092 A. G. O.)

V. Outline Figure Cards.—Under the instructions of the Department, the outline figure cards are to be made, whenever possible, by a physician.—(General Orders, Nos. 33, A. G. O., 1893, and 94, A. G. O., 1894.) In cases of recruits enlisted at recruiting stations and sent direct to companies or regiments, without having undergone an examination by a medical officer, the outline cards will be prepared by the medical officers on duty at the post to which the recruits are assigned immediately after their arrival there.—(Decision of Secretary of War, Sept. 28, 1894—6033 A. G. O.)

By command of Major-General Schofield:  
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant-General.

#### Rifle Competitions, 1894.

Highest possible score, known distances..... 400

Highest possible score, skirmish firing..... 400

To the results of competitions given last week we now add the following:

CAVALRY COMPETITION.—Columbia and Dakota—Closed at Fort Keogh, Sept. 25. Team was as follows:

1. Corpl. H. W. Bivins, Troop G, 10th Cav.....	590
2. Private J. Butcher, A, 8th Cav.....	583
3. Sergt. B. Howe, E, 8th Cav.....	573
4. Sergt. B. A. Anderson, H, 10th Cav.....	572
5. 1st Lieut. W. H. Hay, 10th Cav.....	559
6. Sergt. J. Hannagham, F, 8th Cav.....	551
7. Corpl. O. Gunderson, K, 8th Cav.....	544
8. Private W. R. Miller, F, 4th Cav.....	538
9. Corpl. M. Bernhard, D, 6th Cav.....	534
10. 2d Lieut. W. T. Littebrant, 10th Cav.....	533

The quota for the Army Team was as follows:

1. Corpl. R. Johnson, Troop K, 10th Cav.....	590
2. 2d Lieut. W. H. Hart, 4th Cav.....	593
3. Corpl. H. W. Bivins, G, 10th Cav.....	590
4. Private J. W. Butcher, A, 8th Cav.....	583
5. Sergt. B. Howe, E, 8th Cav.....	573

Highest average skirmish score, 2d day skirmish, 1894..... 146

Highest average skirmish score, 2d day skirmish, 1894..... 146

Highest single skirmish run, 2d day skirmish, 1894..... 125

Highest single skirmish run, 2d day skirmish, 1894..... 125

Highest individual score for the four days, 1894..... 466

Highest individual score for the four days, 1894..... 590

Total of team, 1894..... 4,570

Total of team, 1894..... 5,577

Gain..... 1,007

In the Revolver Match, held Sept. 26, the ten highest were as follows:

	Mean	per cent.
1. Corpl. H. W. Bivins, 10th Cav.....	75.67	
2. 2d Lieut. W. T. Littebrant, 10th Cav.....	69.17	
3. Sergt. J. Butcher, 10th Cav.....	68.59	
4. Sergt. A. M. Macnab, 8th Cav.....	67.67	
5. Private J. W. Butcher, 8th Cav.....	62.33	
6. Sergt. L. M. Smith, 10th Cav.....	61.83	

7. Corpl. E. A. Falk, 8th Cav.....	61.67
8. 1st Lieut. W. H. Hay, 10th Cav.....	61.00
9. 1st Lieut. DeR. C. Cabell, 8th Cav.....	59.17
10. Corpl. H. Bangen, 4th Cav.....	57.83

Department Missouri—Closed at Fort Sheridan, Sept. 26. The team is as follows:

	Known.	Skirm-Total	ish. score.
Private J. L. Martin, Troop I, 7th Cav.....	315	270	585
Sergt. F. B. Richardson, A, 3d Cav.....	285	228	513
Private H. Michaelis, K, 3d Cav.....	316	207	523
Private H. Hazelton, Band, 3d Cav.....	320	196	516
Farrier J. Hoffman, F, 3d Cav.....	321	192	513
Corpl. J. M. Lindsay, B, 7th Cav.....	294	212	506
Private A. Wood, F, 6th Cav.....	307	188	495
Lieut. J. T. Dickman, 3d Cav.....	305	179	484
Corpl. J. F. Joyce, G, 3d Cav.....	313	169	482
Private C. Oakley, K, 7th Cav.....	297	172	469

The quota for the Army Carbine Team is as follows:

Private Martin, 7th Cav.....	585
1st Sergeant Sutherland, 7th Cav.....	540
Sergeant Andrews, 2d Cav.....	530
Sergeant Risenberry, 3d Cav.....	530
Sergeant Richardson, 3d Cav.....	523

The quota for distinguished marksmen's team is:

Sergeant Griffith, 8th Cav.....	579
Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav.....	448

In the Revolver Match the following is the team:

	Mean	per cent.
1st Lieut. J. T. Dickman, 3d Cav.....	69.00	
Private J. L. Martin, Troop I, 7th Cav.....	65.17	
Sergt. H. McKibben, E, 7th Cav.....	55.5	
Corpl. J. M. Sunday, B, 7th Cav.....	54.4	
Corpl. J. F. Joyce, G, 3d Cav.....	53.83	
Sergt. F. Richardson, A, 3d Cav.....	52.00	
Farrier J. G. Turner, C, 3d Cav.....	50.5	
Farrier J. Hoffman, F, 3d Cav.....	50.5	
Private G. W. Brown, I, 10th Cav.....	49.33	
Sergt. H. Funk, H, 3d Cav.....	49.17	

Departments of Colorado and Texas.—Closed at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., Sept. 21, with the following team:

	Known.	Skirm-Total	ish. score.
1. Private John Carlson, Troop E, 5th Cav.....	320	278	598
2. Corpl. H. Rice, G, 2d Cav.....	305	287	592
3. Private E. M. Jennings, H, 2d Cav.....	314	265	580
4. Private E. Robins, C, 6th Cav.....	300	263	572
5. Capt. F. W. Shibley, 2d Cav.....	298	278	571
6. 1st Lieut. D. L. Bradford, 2d Cav.....	315	252	567
7. Corpl. L. D. Cox, D, 1st Cav.....	316	240	556
8. Private L. De Busiere, D, 2d Cav.....	315	253	558
9. Corpl. T. W. Stafford, H, 1st Cav.....	324	216	540
10. Sergt. C. Schmidt, B, 1st Cav.....	308	231	539

The distinguished marksmen, with scores, participating were:

1. Sergt. C. Karsten, Troop D, 1st Cav.....	326	297	623
2. Sergt. H. Heuser, G, 2d Cav.....	318	301	619
3. Sergt. C. Briand, A, 2d Cav.....	319	277	596
4. Corpl. E. L. Farinighy, I, 1st Cav.....	311	261	572
5. Sergt. M. H. Barry, G, 1st Cav.....	320	234	554
6. Private G. J. Henry, E, 1st Cav.....	316	236	552
7. 1st Sergt. H. Fullmer, K, 2d Cav.....	311	250	561
8. Private J. M. Andrews, D, 2d Cav.....	316	250	561
9. 1st Sergt. J. Brothier, F, 9th Cav.....	311	178	489
10. Sergt. A. H. Boulton, H, 5th Cav.....	300	187	487
11. Sergt. A. H. Boulton, H, 5th Cav.....	300	187	487
12. Capt. H. H. Wright, 8th Cav.....	312	160	481

RIFLE COMPETITION.—Departments of Columbia and California.—Closed at Vancouver Bks. Sept. 27. Team is as follows:

	Known.	Skirm-Total	ish. score.
1. Corpl. C. R. Lauterjung, Co. A, 4th Inf.....	321	203	524
2. 2d Lieut. J. R. Lindsay, 14th Inf.....	306	192	498
3. 1st Lieut. A. L. Lasselle, 14th Inf.....	312	185	497
4. Corpl. J. A. Wise, C, 10th Inf.....	275	190	465
5. Sergt. F. D. Morse, B, 14th Inf.....	301	159	460
6. Corpl. J. Dresher, H, 1st Inf.....	304	156	460
7. Private L. Pryer, E, 14th Inf.....	293	166	459
8. Sergt. H. P. Eastman, C, 4th Inf.....	315	139	454
9. Private John Grim, G, 14th Inf.....	283	164	447
10. Sergt. U. Bourke, A, 14th Inf.....	283	164	447

The quota for the distinguished marksmen's team is: Sergt. F. D. Powell, Co. D, 14th Inf., with the following score, 300, 203, total, 515.

The medals were presented to the successful competitors by the Department Commander, General Otis, on parade at 2 p. m., Sept. 28.

Department of Missouri.—Closed at Fort Sheridan, Sept. 27. The team is as follows:

	Known.	Skirm-Total	ish. score.
1. Corpl. J. E. Hobbs, Co. F, 15th Inf.....	299	207	506
2. Corpl. E. Campbell, A, 19th Inf.....	311	191	502
3. Private J. P. Tyler, G, 19th Inf.....	298	201	499
4. Private F. L. Rhoades, B, 19th Inf.....	288	201	489
5. Sergt. T. Barrett, E, 12th Inf.....	292	192	484
6. Private W. A. Sullivan, C, 19th Inf.....	318	161	479
7. 2d Lieut. H. L. Threkeld, 13th Inf.....	305	167	472
8. Sergt. M. Timmins, D, 13th Inf.....	303	162	465
9. Corpl. J. M. Calras, A, 10th Inf.....	274	175	449
10. Sergt. J. E. Finnegan, B, 13th Inf.....	303	155	458

The quota for the Army Team is:

1st Lieut. A. B. Foster, 2d Inf.....	510
Corpl. J. E. Hobbs, Co. F, 15th Inf.....	506
Corpl. E. Campbell, A, 19th Inf.....	502
Private J. P. Tyler, G, 19th Inf.....	499
Sergt. O. Sydon, C, 13th Inf.....	492

The quota for distinguished marksmen's team is:

Sergt. T. O'Rourke, Co. G, 15th Inf.....	569
Sergt. Noah Ray, A, 10th Inf.....	538

Department of the Platte.—The team and scores were given last week. General Brooke presented the medals in person at the Bellevue Rifle Range, having his entire staff with him. He made suitable remarks to each prize winner and the occasion was one of much interest. Many who were present felt keenly the occasion as being the last one at which Lieutenant-Colonel Benham, I. S. A. P., would preside. The Colonel will soon rejoin his regiment and his loss will be felt by all, and particularly those interested in target practice, for under his supervision the event has not only been made one of great social interest, but continued progress has been made by the Department of the Platte in marksmanship.

The hop at Fort Omaha was an unusually gay affair, it being given in honor of the range officers. Quite a number of town people attended, and all pronounced the dance a great success. The music was fine, and during the evening a delicious supper was served, adding greatly to the affair.

The following named officers, having completed their duties in connection with the annual Dept. Rifle and Cav. competitions, will proceed to join their respective stations: 1st Lieut. Robert F. Ames, 8th Inf., Fort McKinnon, Wyo.; 2d Lieut. Francis H. Beach, 6th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, 6th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 100, Sept. 27, D. P.)

The following named officers will proceed from Bellevue Rifle Range, Neb., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as competitors in the Army contests, reporting to the A. G. O. by Oct. 3: Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf.; L. M. Fuller, J. R. Lindsey, 9th Cav. (S. O. 100, Sept. 27, D. P.)

The following named enlisted men at Bellevue Rifle Range, Neb., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., under charge of Sergt. J. F. Jackson, Troop G, 9th Cav., reporting to the A. G. O. not later than Oct. 3, for duty as competitors in the Army contests: Sergt. R. Wilson, Co. H, 17th Inf.; Corpl. J. Brennan, Co. G, 2d Inf.; Private C. C. Kearney, Co. B, 2d Inf.; Private A. Deubery, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Sergt. A. Baker, Troop O, 6th Cav.; Sergt. W. A. Vreeman, Troop G, 9th Cav.; Corpl. S. H. Thomas, Troop H, 9th Cav. (S. O. 100, Sept. 27, D. P.)

#### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

With regard to the movements of the 3d Artillery, and of the 5th Infantry, the following is ordered:

The movements will commence Oct. 15 next, the junior Major, and two batteries of the 3d Artillery, at Fort McPherson, to be designated by the Colonel of the regiment (D and L designated) then to proceed to Jackson Bks., La., to relieve Cos. B and G, 5th Inf. These companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kellogg, 5th Inf., will then proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga. Upon the arrival of these two companies at Fort McPherson, the remainder of the 3d Artillery at that post (Hdqrs. and E and H), under command of Colonel Livingston, will proceed to St. Francis Bks., Fla. and relieve the portion of the 5th Infantry at that post, which will thereupon, under the command of Colonel Osborne, proceed to Fort McPherson. The company at St. Francis Bks., now at the rifle range, will delay, if necessary, a sufficient time to complete its target practice before going to Fort McPherson (S. O. 215, Sept. 29, D. E.)

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.—In G. O. 44, of Sept. 29, Colonel Frank directs that instruction in the Enlisted Men's Division of the Artillery School, 1st Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art., instructor, begin Oct. 1 and continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, and specifies the enlisted men who will constitute the class, which is divided into sections by the instructor, and each section will attend at such times as may be designated by him.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) GENERAL DOE'S INSPECTION TOUR.

Gen. Joseph B. Doe, Assistant Secretary of War, accompanied by Capt. T. H. Barry, 1st Inf.; his brother, Mr. Doe, and General Falk, of the Wisconsin National Guard, and Mr. Silberman, of Milwaukee, after a pleasant visit to the Yellowstone National Park, an examination of the new military post at Helena, Mont., and a stop at Fort Missoula, reached Portland, Ore., in the special car "Bay State," of the Santa Fe Railroad, Sept. 23, 1894, at 10:30 p. m. They were met at the Union Depot by Major McCauley, Depot Q. M.; Colonel McCracken, president, and Frank Mottet, secretary, of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and other members of that representative body, tendering them the hospitality of the city of Portland.

Sept. 20 Gen. E. S. Otis and his staff left Vancouver Bks. at an early hour, on a special steamer and went to Portland, calling on the Assistant Secretary of War in his car, after which the entire party were taken from Portland to Vancouver Bks. by steamer, down the Willamette River and up the Columbia, and on arrival there a salute was fired. The party was driven to the elegant residence of General Otis, and at 11:45 a. m. the troops of the post were reviewed by General Doe, the Assistant Secretary, and the barracks subsequently examined.

A very handsome luncheon was given in honor of the Secretary and party by General and Mrs. Otis at 1 p. m., and afterwards a reception was held, attended by all the officers of the headquarters and post, the party returning to Portland at 2:30 p. m. On arriving there, 3:30 p. m., they were met by Colonel McCracken, of the Chamber of Commerce; Colonel Beebe, 1st Regt., Oregon National Guard, and other prominent citizens and driven over various portions of the city, including the City Park. After an inspection of the Army offices in the city, they were entertained at the Commercial Club, and subsequently the armory of the 1st Regiment was visited, with which General Doe was greatly pleased, as he takes a very lively interest in all matters pertaining to the National Guard, having, for several years, been closely connected



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The closing exercises of the Naval War College at  
Newport took place at noon on Sept. 28. The officers  
who have been taking the four months' course left on  
Sept. 29. The closing address by Capt. C. H. Taylor,  
Captain Mahan's successor, covered the work done by  
the college during the year, and was most able and  
concise. Two officers of the Swedish Navy, Command-  
ers Flack and Ugglas, have attended the school this  
year, and are loud in its praises. On their return to  
Sweden they are to establish a similar school there.  
Commander Flack expressed it as his opinion that the  
college would easily rank first among similar institu-  
tions of the world. Besides the officers of the class,  
Capt. R. R. Wallace, commanding the Naval training  
station; Commander F. W. Dickens and other officers  
of the training station; Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, of the  
torpedo station, and several officers from Fort Adams  
were present.

The latest gossip concerning the superintendency of  
the Naval Academy is that Secretary Herbert is con-  
sidering the name of Capt. William T. Mahan, com-  
manding the U. S. S. Chicago, for the place. Captain  
Mahan's term of sea service will soon expire, and he  
will be an available officer. Captain Mahan has made  
no application for the billet, but there is no doubt that  
his assignment to it would be agreeable, and would be  
gratifying to his numerous friends. It would also settle  
the political controversy which has arisen as a result of  
Admiral Walker's refusal to take the superintendency.  
Secretary Herbert is known to have a high opinion of  
Captain Mahan's qualification, and has always thought  
he would make an ideal superintendent. A good deal  
of political pressure is being brought to bear upon the  
Secretary as a result of the vacancy, several candidates  
having secured prominent men to intercede with him in  
their interest.

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### EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR THE ARMY.

A wonderful amount of quiet but effective education-  
al work in military matters is done by the newspapers  
of the country. The yearly examinations at Annapolis  
and West Point are always the subject of description,  
which extends beyond the formal services to discus-  
sions of the life led by the cadets, their drill, studies,  
sorrows and antics. Good stories abound, and if they  
are not always strictly true, they increase the interest  
with which the subject is received. There can be no  
doubt that all this semi-military literature is useful in  
familiarizing the families which are to furnish the ca-  
dets of future classes with the idea of military instruc-  
tion, and in acquainting them with the very high char-  
acter of the curriculum at those academies.

We notice a great change in the treatment of the sub-  
ject. Years ago it was not uncommon to see the strict  
discipline of the National Academies denounced as a  
tyranny that ought to have no place in a Republic.  
But these views seem to have passed away entirely.  
On the contrary, the newspaper men have discovered  
the meaning of this discipline, and have learned to look  
beyond it to the manly carriage and thorough educa-  
tion which are its consequences.

The wide dissemination of the new view among the  
people cannot fail to elevate the class of young men  
who seek the academies. The head of another promi-  
nent school in this country being asked how he ac-  
counted for the high class of his boys, said that boys  
came to his school, but were sent to other schools.  
That is one of the special characteristics of the two  
National Academies; their classes are filled with boys  
who have desired the education they are getting, and  
probably there are no other schools in the country in  
which the compulsion of parents plays a smaller part  
in filling the classes.

The new and favorable view of the daily press upon  
military education and life will undoubtedly tend to in-  
crease this disposition, and place military study in its  
proper place as the prize of the young ambition.

Besides this, the papers are publishing constantly the  
facts of Army and Navy life, trials of ships, armor and  
weapons, analyses of powder, performance of projec-  
tiles, and odds and ends of military and sea life, until  
the names of things the services deal in are almost as  
well known to the public as to their members. Editors  
deal exclusively in what they think will interest the  
people, and comparing our own press with that of other  
countries, we should say that there is greater popular  
interest in these matters here than abroad. A late  
number of "Harper's Weekly," for instance, contained  
illustrated articles on light artillery drill, the new Army  
gun, and Colonel Rice's new belt-garment.

It is said that in England in every country parish  
there is one sermon preached each year in which the  
British Navy is mentioned with honor, and that the  
consequence is seen in a better class of recruits. Some-  
thing of the same kind is taking place in our own coun-  
try, though not as a matter of official encouragement.  
A drill for boys has been organized in many churches,  
and though it is intended as a recruiting station for the  
Sunday-school, it is none the less a military drill—a  
place where military enthusiasm and pride are stimu-  
lated. The immense number of schools where formal  
military drill is one of the attractions is well known to  
our readers.

Taking all these influences together, we think the  
Army can look forward to a gradual improvement in  
the sources of its supply. The great fault of the system  
is that its benefits affect too exclusively the classes  
from which officers are drawn. The system which  
shall encourage the desire for enlistment as privates, in  
the Navy especially, has not been devised, and it is a  
subject which may well claim attention. The person-  
nel of both services will rise in quality with every ap-  
plication of means to increase the respect in which they



are held among the common people. We have no doubt that any system that can be adopted will have hearty support from the leaders of whatever agency is selected.

There has been some severe criticism upon the Boys' Brigades, and the points raised are important from the point of view we are taking in this article. It is said that instead of encouraging attention to military matters, and thus tending to throw the youngsters, in later years into the National Guard, the drill in boys' schools seems to satisfy their curiosity in this direction, and keep them out of the militia; and that as the instruction of a boy cannot be thorough, the net result of a system which substitutes an imperfectly trained boy for a well-drilled man, is a reduction of our available military force instead of an increase. It is also said that the boys do not gain a good set-up, but are made round-shouldered and lop-sided by the weight of their guns. The latter objection is perhaps true, but the fault can be corrected. We doubt if the first objection obtains in all the force which the critics would give it. It is probable that the number of boys under 18 years of age who are taking instruction in the drill is at least twice as great as the full strength of the National Guard, or over 200,000. A large number, from 20,000 to 40,000 of them, enjoy the instruction and oversight of Army officers, and thousands of others have competent instructors. This great and constantly renewing force must send every year into the world thousands who have received an intelligent, if not a thorough, comprehension of a soldier's duties. A liking for the organizations in which they can continue the work begun in boyhood must be fostered in thousands of minds.

The criticisms we have noticed deserve attention, as all fair criticism does, but they do not represent the general sentiment in regard to the drilling of boys. On the contrary, there is a movement in progress for adding to the public-school system of the country regular instruction in the rudiments of military tactics, and this step was advocated years ago by the Grand Army. In fact, the common opinion probably coincides with the views which Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, expressed in one of his messages. Rudimentary military instruction, tuition, and practice in the manual, the school of the soldier, the school of the company, and so on, may be introduced into our day schools and academies, or may be imparted to and enjoyed by boys, disconnected from their literary education, with manifest advantages. Whether the Army could spare all the men needed for such wide-spread instruction is another question.

#### INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Herbert has determined to incorporate in his annual report at the coming session of Congress a recommendation for an increase of the Navy. He declines to state just how many ships he will recommend to be constructed, he referring all interrogators to his last annual report. It is believed that the Secretary will ask for at least two battleships and a number of torpedo boats. He is, as is shown by his last annual report, greatly in favor of battleships rather than cruisers, although he, of course, recognizes the value of the latter craft. "Will you recommend the construction of more ships?" the Secretary was asked. "It is my intention to do so," he replied. In the Secretary's annual report of last year, to which he referred during our conversation, he makes the following statement in his recommendations for an increase of the Navy:

"But unarmored cruisers are not, properly speaking, battleships. They can destroy merchant ships, they can fight vessels of their own class, but they cannot meet armored vessels with any reasonable hope of success. During the 20 years of the French Revolution French cruisers and privateers captured many thousands of British cargoes and vessels. English line-of-battleships, instead of scattering to convoy merchant vessels, hunted and destroyed the French vessels of war. England, with her mighty battleships, cut off Napoleon's communications by water. With her wealth she subsidized his enemies, and it is undoubtedly true that the two great factors in the downfall of the great conqueror were the numerous battleships of England and the enormous wealth of the greatest sea power of the world. "If our government in the future is to have naval strength enough to command the peace, and be in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice, it must have more battleships and must build a reasonable number of torpedo boats."

In last year's report the Secretary recommended the construction of at least one battleship and six torpedo boats. It is now believed that he will do as the "Herald's" editorial has suggested, and recommend the construction of at least two battleships.

Continued pressure is being brought upon the Secretary to induce him to ask Congress to authorize the construction of a triple-screw battleship, to be named

the Kearsarge, in honor of the old craft whose bones have bleached on Roncador reef. It is understood that Mr. Herbert favors the idea of commemorating the name of the historic vessel, but whether he will specifically ask the authorization of a ship the size of that suggested is a matter he refuses to discuss.

Emperor William, of Germany, also expresses himself in favor of battleships. In a recent conversation with the Hon. Sir E. Reed, M. P., the Emperor dwelt upon the necessity of an armor belt covering the water line from stem to stern. He gave Mr. Reed the following opinion, with his signature attached: "In the modern battleship the distribution of weights necessitates a compromise between armor and artillery. Give her a full all-around belt, and after that always decide in favor of artillery."

From present indications the sharpest kind of competition may be expected from shipbuilding firms for the contracts for the three new torpedo boats. Nearly all the best-known firms in the country have made applications to the Navy Department for copies of the plans and specifications, and as soon as they are completed they will be distributed. From the applications it is believed that most of the old firms, and some new parties, may be among the bidders. Even the large establishments, like the Messrs. Cramps & Sons and the Union Iron Works, have signified their intention of competing. The Department will follow the usual course and receive two classes of bids, one upon plans prepared by the Navy Department and the other upon plans prepared by the bidders. The vessels are to be built complete for sea, with the exception of ordnance and ordnance outfits. The general dimensions of the three vessels, the details of which have been previously described in the Journal, are as follows: Length, 160 ft.; beam, 16; mean draught, 5; displacement, 135 tons; indicated horse-power, 2,000; speed, 24½ knots. The armament will be three single-deck torpedo guns; three one-pounder rapid-fire guns; four auto-mobile torpedoes; 1,800 rounds of one-pounder ammunition. There are to be accommodations for four officers and 16 men, including four machinists. Each vessel is to have a coal capacity of 45 tons. It has been definitely decided by the Department to incorporate in the contract a clause giving the successful contractor an opportunity to gain a bonus for speed. Notwithstanding the discussion which ensued in Congress during the past session in regard to speed premiums, the Department is in favor of it, believing that it obtains better work as a result of it. \$1,500 will be allowed for each quarter knot in excess of the 24½ required up to 25½ knots, and \$2,000 for each quarter knot in excess of 25½ knots.

Secretary Herbert is understood to have practically decided upon Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge to be Commander-in-Chief of the South Atlantic Station, and the Castine as the additional vessel to be attached to that station. As usual, when the command of this station became vacant, there was no rivalry on the part of the eligible officers to get it. In fact, there was no application on file for it, and the several officers who were approached on the subject intimated rather strongly that they did not care for it. By virtue of his long term of shore service, and the fact that he is the officer in point of rank for the place, Secretary Herbert is understood to believe that Commodore Selfridge ought to have it. Should Commodore Selfridge go south, he will take passage on board the gunboat Castine, upon the completion of repairs to that vessel. The vacancy created on the Inspection Board by Commodore Selfridge's detail to the South Atlantic station is one for which there will be a sharp contest. The officer whose name is most prominently mentioned for the place is Captain Bunce, who will shortly be promoted.

The War Department is still in official ignorance of the result of the examination of enlisted men for commissions as second lieutenants. The Department has been informed, however, that 12 men out of the 17 examined have successfully passed. The remaining five all made general averages above 70 but failed in some particular subject in which a percentage of 65 is obligatory. According to the unofficial information received the highest average percentage made was 95 and the lowest, or twelfth man, 85. The list is headed by Corp. Ulysses G. Worrlow, Co. D, 13th Inf. The others in their order are: Corp. Frank J. Morrow, Co. G, 16th Inf.; Sergeant William A. Ralbourn, Light Battery F, 3d Art.; Corp. David G. Spurgin, Co. C, 21st Inf.; Serg. James A. Lynch, Troop H, 8th Cav.; Serg. John W. L. Phillips, Troop A, 7th Cav.; Serg. Harry Clements, Troop K, 5th Cav.; Serg. Robert S. Ollicy, Signal Corps; Corp. Edgar F. Koehler, Co. C, 8th Inf.; Corp. Samuel C. Lyon, Troop A, 1st Cav.; and Serg. William T. Schenck, Troop I, 1st Cav. The five enlisted men who failed but secured a general average above 70 are Serg. William T. Corey, Troop G, 4th Cav.; Serg. Edgar A. Macklin, Battery A, 5th Art.;

Serg. John F. Seton, Co. F, 4th Inf.; Corp. Nils P. Hanson, Troop A, 7th Cav.; and Corp. Albert J. Sharpe, Co. C, 6th Inf. The successful candidates will all obtain commissions. There are now 11 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant and one will occur in a few weeks, making 12, the number of vacancies required.

There will be no further increase of the Asiatic squadron. This was decided upon by Secretaries Gresham and Herbert, on Tuesday last, before the former official left Washington. Secretary Gresham had received a number of communications from missionaries and their friends in the United States, stating that the presence of a warship was necessary for their safety. Secretary Herbert explained to Mr. Gresham that there were already five vessels on the Asiatic station (the Baltimore, Charleston, Concord, Petrel and Monocacy), and that three more had been ordered, and would leave within the next six weeks (the Detroit, Yorktown and Machias). Mr. Herbert also stated that there were 35 or 40 foreign vessels who, under international custom, would protect Americans in case a United States man-of-war was not in the vicinity to look out for them. In view of the facts given him, Secretary Gresham agreed with Secretary Herbert that further additions to the Asiatic squadron were unnecessary, unless further developments showed that more warships were required.

Capt. William P. Vose and George S. Grimes, 2d Art., will not be tried for the calson explosion in Chicago as has been stated, but for the explosion which occurred at Fort Sheridan a few weeks later. The court convened for the trial of these officers will meet at Fort Leavenworth on Monday next. Its president will be Colonel Crofton, 15th Inf., stationed at Fort Sheridan. It appears that the charges are based on the alleged failure of these officers to carry out instructions issued by General Miles shortly after the Chicago explosion with a view to preventing similar explosions. Just after the disaster in Chicago General Miles promulgated an order directing that the ammunition stored in the artillery caissons be removed and other substituted, or that precautions be taken which would effectually prevent similar explosions. Notwithstanding this order the second calson explosion occurred during the manoeuvres at Fort Sheridan. The charges will be based on an alleged failure to comply with General Miles's order.

Brig.-Gen. John Parker Hawkins, Commissary General of Subsistence, was retired from active service on Saturday last, Sept. 29, after an active military career dating from 1852, when he was graduated from the Military Academy. In August, 1861, being then in the infantry, he was appointed to the Subsistence Department, and served until April, 1863, with distinction in that department. He was then appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and from that time on until the close of the war commanded troops in the field. His brevets for gallantry range from Major to Major-General, attesting the quality of his service. When the war was over, he returned to duty in the Subsistence Department, and reached the head of his corps in December, 1892. He now passes from the active to the retired list, with the sincere wishes for his future happiness and comfort of a host of friends in and out of the Army.

A Washington despatch, referring to the recent order concentrating troops and abandoning certain posts says: "Already a flood of protests has begun to pour in upon the War Department, remonstrating against the changes in every case." The War Department would be very glad to be able to maintain troops at every advantageous point, but unfortunately the liberality of Congress in the matter of men and money is too restricted. If those who are flooding the War Department with protests would commence to deluge their Congressmen with petitions to lend their aid and influence to increase the Army numerically, to what it ought to be to meet the needs of the country, possibly some practical and lasting good would be effected.

Secretary Herbert has given out the following statement regarding the steps taken looking to the protection of American interests in the Orient: "Some time ago the Secretary sent written instructions by mail to Rear-Admiral Carpenter suggesting to him that he see the commanders of the foreign fleets with a view to co-operating with them by arranging, if possible, that they should together send one or more ships to all treaty ports in China, Corea and Japan, and to other points at which there were foreigners, with the understanding that they were to give mutual protection to citizens of all nations the naval representatives of which entered into the agreement." Rear-Admiral Carpenter has probably received these instructions by this time, and is endeavoring to carry them out.



## THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

N. ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

S. ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Silas W. Terry in temporary command. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

BERING SEA FLEET.—Comdr. Charles E. Clark. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.)

Arrived at Mare Island Navy Yard Sept. 13.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.)

En route to San Francisco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. G. E. Ide (b. s. f.)

Arrived at Mare Island Sept. 27.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)

At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (n. a. s.)

At Chemulpo, Corea. Will probably go to Nagasaki for coal and supplies on arrival of the Concord.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (n. a. s.)

At Mare Island. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will probably be ordered to China. Now in dry dock at Mare Island.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Terry.

At Navy Yard, New York. Will probably go into commission Oct. 15 and proceed to South Atlantic station.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (n. a. s.)

Arrived at Yokohama on 4th inst. Will leave for Chemulpo in a few days to report her arrival to Rear-Admiral Carpenter, who will assign her to some station in the vicinity of active operations.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns (Flagship), Capt. A. T. Mahan (n. a. s.)

At Southampton, Sept. 29.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass.

At Navy Yard, New York. Will assist in trial of Ericsson. Will go to Tarrytown, N. Y., to attend celebration there Oct. 19.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.)

Sailed from Port Limon, Costa Rica, for Bluefields, Sept. 23. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, via New Orleans. A number of cases of malarial fever developed on board, but none serious.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (n. a. s.)

Left Nagasaki for Chemulpo Sept. 21. Address Yokohama, Japan.

CONSTELLATION (Training-ship), Comdr. F. W. Dickens.

Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo-boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.

In New York harbor.

DALE (Receiving-ship), Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (temporary).

Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a. s.)

At Norfolk, Va. Ordered to China, via Suez Canal. Will sail about Oct. 15. Will go to Newport for torpedoes and will return via Suez Canal to Rome en route to China and Spanish reliefs to Madrid.

DOLPHIN (Despatch-boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.

At New London. Will participate in trial of Ericsson.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns (School-ship), Comdr. J. F. Merry.

On her annual cruise. Ordered home. Address Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns (Training-ship), Comdr. Louis Kingsley.

On her annual cruise. Left Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 20 for Yorktown, Va. Address mail to Newport, R. I.

FERN (Despatch-boat), Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Bicknell.

Left New York Oct. 5 for Philadelphia.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. M. L. Johnson.

At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship) Capt. J. J. Read.

At Mare Island.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edwin S. Houston (n. a. s.)

At Navy Yard, New York. Placed in commission Sept. 18. Ordered to proceed to the Asiatic station, via Suez Canal, on or about Oct. 1.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neill (n. a. s.)

At Bluefields, Nicaragua.

MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (n. a. s.)

At New York Navy Yard.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lt.-Comdr. R. M. Berry (special duty).

Ordered to Detroit about Oct. 15, to take out for cruise the Michigan Naval Militia.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard.

At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G., New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns (Flagship), Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.)

Bering Sea. En route to San Francisco.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (n. a. s.)

At Tien Tsin, China, Sept. 11. Will cruise along the coast.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempf (p. s.)

Arrived at New Whatcom, Wash., Sept. 30. Address mail to Mare Island, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis.

At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2. Will go outside Capes for target practice for the next few days, and will then return to Norfolk to obtain a new cylinder to replace the one broken recently. She will then go to Montgomery, Ala.

NEWARK, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. S. W. Terry (n. a. s.)

Left Cape Town Sept. 25 for Walvis Bay for target practice. Will then go to Rio Janeiro. Will coal at St. Helena.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.)

At Navy Yard, New York. Taken out of dry dock Sept. 18. Will be redocked in a few days.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (n. a. s.)

Left Hilo for Nagasaki, Sept. 24. Arrived Sept. 28.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)

At Navy Yard, Mare Island, in dry dock. Will be ready for sea Oct. 15.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lt.-Comdr. A. R. Couden (special duty).

At Sitka, Alaska.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns (Training-ship), Comdr. J. McGowan

Left Funchal Oct. 4 en route home. She will

arrive at Newport, R. I., Oct. 30. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (unassigned).

At Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 16. Will undergo an inspection by the Inspection Board on Monday next.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. B. Longuecker (b. s. f.)

En route to United States.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. Geo. H. Wadleigh.

At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.

Public marine school, New York. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Will be at her berth foot East 28th street, New York City, shortly.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. P. H. Cooper (n. a. s.)

At New York Navy Yard undergoing repairs.

SARATOGA (Penn. School-ship), Comdr. Edward T. Strong.

Reported by cable as having sailed for Madeira Aug. 31.

THELIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (special duty).

Left San Diego Oct. 1.

VERMONT, 1 Gun (Receiving-ship), Capt. Silas Casey.

At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox.

At New York.

WABASH, 20 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. A. Radtke.

At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (n. a. s.)

At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger.

At San Francisco Sept. 25. Will be repaired and then join the Asiatic Squadron.

## Various Naval Items.

Two torpedo tubes are to be put in the ward-room mess-room of the New York.

Rear-Admiral Meade is making out an itinerary for a winter's cruise in case the ship does not go to China. The Admiral is anxious to sail.

The British cruiser Bellerophon is to be supplied with a tank fitted with flooding arrangements for the stowage of dry gun-cotton, which has hitherto been stowed in her spirit-room.

The Quindart Iron Works are having a good deal of trouble with the new cylinder for the Montgomery. Three castings have been made in which defects are found, and they have been rejected. It is thought six weeks further delay will be caused.

In addition to their duties as officers of the fore-castle, the Naval Cadets on the New York have been assigned a day's duty in the engine-room when they come off watch. They are also required to make a written report on the repairs going on there.

The Machias is now in dry dock. The lengthening seems to make a great difference in her stability. Before this was done she keeled dangerously when her steam launch was hoisted in, whereas now she is very stiff during the operation. We shall look with interest for the behavior of the vessel in a sea way.

It will be some time yet before the extent of the injuries to the Adams is known. The vessel will not be put in dry dock until after the Bennington and Yorktown. The Bennington is now in dock, having her bottom scraped and painted, and just as soon as she comes out the Yorktown will go in. It will be several weeks, therefore, before the bottom of the Adams can be inspected and the full extent of her injuries become known.

The French training squadron, composed of the Naiade, flagship, Nielly and Rigault de Genouilly, under the command of Rear-Admiral de Maigret, have been anchored in the North River for the past week. The Frenchmen have been exceedingly good-natured concerning visitors, and the ships have been crowded with the people since their arrival. The three vessels are part of the French Naval Division of Instruction, and are visiting all the great harbors of the world for the purpose of schooling the young cadets aboard in the topography of the globe.

The trial of the battleship Maine has been further delayed. It was discovered on the recent trial of this vessel that the heated air entered into the fire-room, instead of escaping, which necessitated the lengthening of the smokestacks 10 feet and the re-arrangement of the armor gratings at the base of the smokestacks. This work is now being done, and is expected to be finished within two or three weeks. The detail of officers temporarily assigned to her, as given in last week's Journal, will be retained. The Quindart Iron Works, who built her engines, are doing the work.

The steering of the New York is at last to be moved forward of the wardroom. The officers of the wardroom have been anxious to move, because until lately the only access to the engine-room has been through the wardroom. Now that a door on the gun deck has been cut in the engine-room trunk, they are very well satisfied to stay where they are, but the plans are in the hands of Captain Evans, and he is determined, it is said, to push them through. This will give the junior officers larger staterooms than they have had hitherto. The junior officers of the New York are perhaps more fortunate than any in the Service.

The torpedo-boat Ericsson is again in shape. Another eccentric strap was received on Monday last, and took the place of the one that was damaged during the contractor's trial of this vessel on Long Island Sound on Friday last. Immediately after the accident the Dubuque Works were telegraphed to ship two eccentric straps, one of which has been put in place, and the other is held in case of future accident. It is believed that the contractors will desire to give the vessel a thorough trial before asking the Department to set the day for the official trip. Some weeks may therefore be expected to elapse before the official trial takes place.

The Vatican relics will be returned to Rome by the Detroit instead of the Machias. The Navy Department arrived at this decision on Tuesday last, for the reason that the Machias will be delayed two weeks more before sailing for the Asiatic station. The Detroit will leave Norfolk probably the latter part of next week for torpedoes, and will then start for the Asiatic station. The Vatican and Spanish relics were taken out of the State Department vaults on Thursday last and were conveyed to Norfolk by a river steamer under guard of Lieut. J. H. Pendleton and a guard of four marines. The Detroit will stop at Cadiz, Spain, where she will be met by the Secretary of the United States Legation in that country, who will receive the Spanish relics. The vessel will then proceed to Naples, where the Secretary of the United States Legation in Italy will be in waiting for her arrival. He will be given the Vatican relics, and the vessel will then resume her voyage to the Orient.

The new torpedo-boat destroyer Ferret, of the British Navy, has just completed her official trial, making 27.15 knots over the measured mile. Her indicated horse power, at 360 revolutions, was 4,507, a mean of six trials over the measured mile, while the mean of speed was 27.61 knots. On a three hours' run the mean speed was 27.51 knots, with 4,490 indicated horse power developed at 360 revolutions. The Lynx, a sister vessel, has also

completed her official trials with equally satisfactory results. The vessels are 194 feet long between perpendiculars, 19 feet 3 inches beam and the draught 5 feet, at which the displacement is 220 tons. The bunker capacity is 70 tons, and the armament consists of one 12-pounder and three 6-pounder quick-firing guns, one pair of torpedo tubes on the deck and one tube in the bow. These are for the new 18-inch torpedo. The boilers are of the Normand water-tube type, and the engines of the triple-compound type, with cylinders 19 inches, 29 inches and 43 inches in diameter, by 18 inches stroke. Messrs. Laird Brothers were the builders of the vessel and the engines.

Bids have been opened at the Navy Department for the installation of an electric light plant at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, for which Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$10,000. The proposals were as follows: Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co., \$11,816; International and Electric Co., New York, \$9,737; Crescent Electric & Mfg. Co., New York, \$9,680; George S. W. Babaker, Lancaster, Pa., \$13,930; Stein & Silberman, Philadelphia, 8 bids, \$9,573; \$10,975 and \$14,261; McCay-Howard Engineering Co., Baltimore, \$9,850; Pennsylvania General Electric Co., \$9,598; and La Roche Electric Works, Philadelphia, \$8,875.

Lieut.-Comdr. U. Sebree tells, in the Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute, how the Baltimore was cleaned during the Chilean trouble. Her bottom became so foul that barnacles averaging three inches were clinging to it. Having on board two men who had qualified as divers at Newport, it was decided to try the experiment of cleaning her in the water. The huller of the ship was also a qualified diver, and the work was subject to his inspection. It took two months to clean the bottom and go over a third of it again. The men were allowed to work only five hours a day, and much of the weather during the period of cleaning was stormy. Divers receive \$1 an hour in addition to their regular pay. Jacob ladders were suspended under the ship and the men could sit or lie on its back between it and the ship, just as he thought. A hard wood scraper in the shape of a broad chisel was used.

Before the departure of the Detroit for the Asiatic station, she will undergo an inspection by the Board of Inspection and Survey. The inspection will be merely superficial, as the Detroit would go to the Asiatic station whether the Inspection Board were satisfied with the changes made or not. While attached to the South Atlantic station, the Detroit showed herself to be a remarkably stable ship, and Commander Brownson made a report to this effect. The Department, however, thought it advisable to make the changes recommended by the Inspection Board. Upon the conclusion of the inspection of the Detroit, the Inspection Board will turn its attention to the cruiser Raleigh. A good deal of interest will attach to this inspection, for the reason that the Raleigh is a Government-built vessel, she having been constructed at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The Raleigh is the sister ship of the Cincinnati, now cruising in the Ligurian Sea.

The Navy Department has an interesting report from Commander Thomas, of the Bennington, showing the marked difference in the speed of his ship when the bottom was clean and when it was very foul. In making the passage from Acapulco to La Libertad, on May 17 last, a distance of 675 miles, he consumed 86 hours, the average speed being 7.85 knots per hour. The coal used during this trip amounted to 67 tons, and he succeeded in getting 10 miles for each ton of coal. The cost per ton of the vessel was \$21.70, making the entire expenses for coal \$1,453.90. Quite a marked contrast is found upon an examination of the vessel's return trip from La Libertad to Acapulco, on July 25 last. On this voyage the vessel steamed 688 miles at the rate of 6.20 knots per hour, and consumed 129 tons, at the rate of one ton for 5.33 miles. The cost of the coal on this trip at \$21.70 per ton was \$2,799.30, the extra cost in running practically the same distance thus being \$1,345.40.

The Marion, which is now waiting a crew at the Mare Island Navy Yard preparatory to going to sea, will go to Honolulu if the recommendation of Admiral Walker is considered. Before the Marion went into dock at Mare Island a report was received at the Department from Commander Gridley, commanding this vessel, transmitted by Admiral Walker. The report stated that the Marion's frame, being of live oak, was in as good condition as when she was launched, and that only a few general repairs, including her spar deck and boilers and engines, were necessary to put her in good condition. Commander Gridley thought her coal capacity (120 tons) too small, and recommended that two of her eight boilers be removed and the space given up for coal. The report stated that the Marion was a splendid sea boat. Her bottom had not been cleaned in over two years, and was not, at the time the report was made, foul enough to make any apparent difference in her speed. In his endorsement of Commander Gridley's report, Rear-Admiral Walker said: "I believe there is no dry dock of consequence on this station south of San Francisco, and it becomes enormously expensive in time and money to send cruising vessels from remote parts of the station to be docked and cleaned. At times it is impracticable, and the ships suffer in consequence, both in efficiency and injury to their bottoms. If upon examination it is found that the Marion can be repaired to a reasonable extent within the limit allowed by law, I strongly recommend that she be repaired and assigned to duty upon the Hawaiian station, where the trade winds, her sail power and her copper bottom will combine to make her more economical than a steel ship, which must consume much of her fuel and time in going to and coming from dry dock."

The Navy Department has issued advertisements calling for bids for the construction of a sea wall at League Island, Pa. The bids will be opened on Oct. 20. For this improvement \$20,000 is appropriated.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 29.—Comdr. G. E. Ide to the command of the Alert. Civil Engineer A. J. Menocal detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, relieving Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, who is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. William Truxtun ordered to duty as Assistant Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District.

OCT. 1.—Comdr. J. G. Green to ordnance instruction, Washington Navy Yard, Oct. 15.

Lieut. J. C. Drake to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard as Ordnance Inspector.

Lieuts. J. C. Colwell, H. C. Poundstone and J. O. Nicholson and Ensigns A. M. Beecher and H. P. Jones have been ordered to torpedo instruction at Newport on the 8th inst.

OCT. 2.—Lieut.-Comdr. W. W. Gilpatrick to instruction in ordnance, Washington Navy Yard, Oct. 9.

Lieut. W. R. A. Rooney to take course of instruction in torpedoes, Oct. 8.

Lieut.-Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll to duty as Executive Officer of the Philadelphia, on Nov. 1, relieving Lieut.-Comdr. L. C. Logan, who is ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Carpenter B. E. Fernald ordered to report at the Navy Department on the 9th inst. for examination by a retiring board.

OCT. 3.—Lieut.-Comdr. Fred'k W. Crocker, Lieut. Chas. A. Adams and Ensign John M. Poyer have been ordered to examination for promotion on the 8th inst.

Lieut. John H. Shipley is ordered to examination for pro-



motion on the Asiatic station.

Comdr. Wm. A. Morgan and Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch are placed on the retired list.

Asst. Engineers John S. Porter and R. D. Hasbrouck are ordered to Paris to undergo a course of instruction in marine engineering. They will leave New York by steamer of the 13th.

Naval Cadet Thos. G. Roberts is ordered to a special course of instruction in naval architecture at Paris, leaving New York per steamer of the 13th inst.

OCT. 4—Ensign W. B. Franklin is ordered to the Miantonomah, relieving Ensign G. G. Mitchell, who is ordered home and must leave in three months.

Lieut. William Winder detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Wabash.

Ensign Benjamin E. Thurston ordered to examination for promotion on the 5th inst.

Ensign F. A. Traut, detached from the Receiving-ship Vermont and ordered to the Yorktown.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Capt. Eric Gabrielson has been assigned to the Revenue steamer Dexter, stationed at Boston.

Leaves of absence to the Revenue cutter officers, issued during the past week, are as follows: 3d Lieut. C. S. Cook, thirty days; 3d Lieut. F. A. Lewis, fifteen days; 2d Lieut. J. L. Sill, fifteen days; Capt. W. S. Simmons, sixteen days.

The new Revenue cutter Calumet, which is intended for duty in and about Chicago harbor, made her trial trip Sept. 22. Among those on board were Capt. G. W. Moore, Supt. of Construction, and John W. Collins, Chief Consult. Engr., both of Washington; also Asst. Engr. Charles McAllister, Chief Engineer Chester and Lieut. D. Bennett. This gentleman has been in Buffalo some time in connection with the building of the Calumet. The Calumet is built of steel. She is 94 ft. in length over all, 37 ft. on the water line, 20 ft. 6 in. beam, and her mean draught is about 7 ft. 6 in. She is fitted with a fore-and-aft compound engine of 18½ and 32 diameters by 26 ins. stroke. She is also fitted with all the modern appliances in the way of steering gear and signals.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 2, 1894.

The cadets of the three upper classes returned from leave on Sunday night last. The fourth class moved into quarters Saturday. Classes are quartered as follows: First class, first floor; third class, second floor; fourth class, third floor; second class, old quarters.

The cadet battalion for the ensuing year will be officered as follows:

Cadet Lieut.-Comdr., Smith, S. F.; Cadet Lieut. and Adj., Standley; Cadet Com. (Cadet Lieut.), Brumby; Cadet P. A. Engr. (Cadet Lieut.), Dick; Cadet Ch. Petty Officer, Bagley; Cadet Lieutenants, Baldwin, Bannan, Groesbeck, Butler; Cadet Ensigns, Lansing, Vestal, Chester, McCormack, Gherardi, Davidson, Baby, Wadhams.

Cadet Petty Officers, 1st Class—Todd, Johnston, R. Z., Dennett, Hall, Izard, Breckinridge, Walker, J. E., Sayers, Cushman, Bennett, Knepper, Mann, Monaghan, Watson, Barnes, Takasaki.

Cadet Petty Officers, 2d Class—Robinson, Lincoln, Kimball, Wurtzbaugh, Poor, Earle, Kearney, Marshall, Leiper, Kalbach, Gilpin, McCauley, Holden, Craven, Palmer, Jones, J. H.

Cadet W. H. Jeffers, 3d class, has resigned.

Coach Wurtzbaugh is busy with the football candidates, of whom there are about 35. All of last year's team that are yet in the academy, except Morris, will probably again be candidates for the team. A game with Elizabeth College (N. J.) team will take place Saturday.

In addition to the prizes for the best essay on "The American Navy in the War of the Revolution," already mentioned, the superintendent has informed the cadets of the 1st Class of the offer of the National Society of the American Revolution. Two prizes will be given by this society for the best essays on "The Principles Fought for in the War of the American Revolution." As this society will make an annual practice of giving medals, only the 1st class will be permitted to compete.

The class of '94 has chosen Cadet P. L. Pratt for Class President, Cadet F. L. Sheffield for Class Secretary and Cadets Kauts and Overstreet for members of the Hop Committee. Cadet R. J. Ogleby, 3d class, has resigned.

The following is the list of the new 4th class: Applewhite, Abele, Boone, Bonaffon, Briggs, W. G., Briggs, Z. L., Brown, M. H., Brown, J. J., Brown, George, Dinger, Elsieben, Elison, Fox, Halligan, Hord, Mannix, McCarty, Nelson, Pinney, Purse, Tardy, Tarrant, Turner, Wright, Bynum, Caffrey, Cronon, England, Evans, Gleason, Hanrahan, Huntington, Jeffries, Johnson, T. L., Lehfeldt, Love, Madison, McIntyre, Reifender, Schofield, Shockey, Tottenham, Williams, Y. S., Williams, Henry, Wood, W. E., Arnold, Constein, Cotton, Durham, Fuller, Gilmer, Hunter, Kress, Moore, Peterson, Pettengill, Shane, Small, Sweet, Taylor, Thorpe, Watts, Webber, C. H., Stogdill, Wells, W. B., Babcock, Ball, Blaisell, Falk, Farrin, Field, Graham, J. S., Hand, Marble, Macy, Mitchell, Morris, Roper, Rutledge, Shay, Smith, G. L., Wilcox.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
BASEBALL AT WILLETS POINT, N. Y.

Willets Point, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1894.

The Willets Point baseball nine played their last game Saturday, Sept. 30, with the Ontarios of New York city, and defeated them by a score of 14 to 3. During the season of '94, 39 games were played with able civilian nines all over Long Island and New York, and the same number of victories were placed to the club's credit. In the race for the championship of the New York Harbor League, the "Point" won with a percentage of .777. The "Pontooners" were defeated legally but once by Fort Schuyler, as the "rooters" game, written up recently by your correspondent from that post, was protested, as mutually agreed upon before its commencement. The rules of the Harbor League require that only "actual residents" of Army posts can become players. As the time required to play a game could not constitute a residence, the game was protested through the Fort Schuyler pitcher being a non-resident. It is a well-known fact that the Willets Point nine could not coax our neighbors to play a game where the terms were equal, for in that case they are well aware that they would be cherry pie for the leaders. A representative from the Point visited Schuyler recently for the purpose of arranging a game for money or honor, when no odds were given. And, notwithstanding every inducement was offered, Schuyler remained obdurate and would not consent to play. A grand entertainment is in progress for the benefit of the athletic association here. All the fistic stars of the post will take part and a pleasant time is anticipated. The football team has commenced the season by daily practice at the scheduled games, which are more at this writing than any year previous. The baseball players of Willets Point extend their sincere thanks to Manager Abbott and Captain Beck for the able manner in which they have performed their respective duties during the season of 1894.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 2, 1894.

One of the most beautiful weddings occurred at this post on Sept. 25, when Miss Nan Miller, youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. M. Miller, of the garrison, and Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, 2d Art., were united in marriage, at the post chapel, by Post Chaplain Chas. W. Freeland. The church had been tastefully decorated by the young ladies of the garrison, with whom Miss Nan was a great favorite. The seating capacity of the chapel was taxed to the utmost by the many friends of the bride and groom, the officers of the garrison being present in full dress, while the ladies were attired in richest evening toilet. Promptly at 5 o'clock in the evening, the bride entered the church on the arm of her father. She wore a handsome gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace and carried a bouquet of bride roses. Her sister, Miss May Miller, was the maid of honor, and wore a rich dress of white flowered silk, and also carried a bouquet of bride roses. On reaching the altar the bride was met

by her future husband, Lieutenant Barroll, who was attended by Lieut.-Col. L. H. Rugles, of the Ordnance Department, as best man. As the congregation rose, Mr. Freeland commenced the beautiful and impressive Episcopal service and they were pronounced man and wife. Miss Alice Frank presided at the organ and, being assisted by the orchestra of the Artillery School band, rendered a wedding march that was in keeping with the beautiful ceremony. The ushers were: Capt. G. G. Greenough, 4th Art., Lieutenants Squier, 3d Art., Hunter, 4th Art., and Skerrett, 5th Art., and Ensign Miller, of the Navy, a brother of the bride. When the wedding was concluded the guests repaired to the quarters of Colonel Miller, where a reception was held until 7 o'clock, when the happy couple took the boat for New York and an extended bridal trip North.

The board, of which Colonel Frank is the president, has been in session many times during the past few weeks and no doubt has solved the problem of assessment on the civilian residents of the post for their share of the funds necessary to construct the new sewer to be put in at the post. Lieut. W. L. Kenly, 4th Art., Post Commissary, and Mrs. Kenly, were absent on a three-days' leave during the latter part of last week. They returned home yesterday morning.

Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art., has been absent from the post on two days' leave, and since his departure has received orders to report in New York on Oct. 2 for examination for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

During the past week the post has been visited with one of the most severe storms known for years, and if it were not for the fact that almost every tree on the reservation not proof against any kind of wind had long since surrendered its place, there is no telling what might have happened.

Much damage was done to the breakwater about the hotels and the wharf.

The wearing of the white summer uniform has been discontinued at the post, commencing on Oct. 1.

The Sunday evening concerts of the Artillery School band at the Hygela Hotel have been suspended for the season, much to the regret of the people of the post and surrounding villages.

The command is still engaged at practice with the new breech-loading field pieces and machine guns, on days when it has been possible to execute out-of-door exercises. MEX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 1, 1894.

The 3d Cavalry Squadron, commanded by Maj. Lewis T. Morris, and consisting of Troops C, E, F and G, arrived at this post at 6 a. m. on Sept. 28, and at once occupied their new quarters. Captains Bourke, Eiting and Dodd, with their families, and the detachments from Fort Riley, Kan., joined the following day. The enlisted men's quarters are without doubt superior to any others in any other garrison in the States. In general, promises to be one of the finest in the United States. Officers as well as men are now busily engaged in getting themselves in shape and settling down to the daily routine of military life. A large number of visitors from our neighboring town, Burlington, were at the post yesterday, anxious to see the interior of the quarters.

Lieutenant Hickman has been appointed Post Adjutant, while Lieutenant Tate acts in the capacity of Quartermaster and A. C. S.

Efforts will be made to have a postoffice established at this post, the nearest office being now at Winooski, two miles distant.

The four troops, while en route from Fort Sheridan, had a narrow escape from being wrecked near Claypool, Ind.; the special carrying the troops collided with a freight train and demolished the special's engine and a freight car. After a delay of five hours the journey was resumed. OBSERVER.

Oct. 1 the post was visited by a party of prominent Vermonters for the purpose of formally welcoming Major Morris and the officers to the Green Mountain State. The party included Governor-elect Woodbury, W. J. Van Patten, Mayor of Burlington; President M. H. Buckham, of the University of Vermont, and representatives of the municipal governments of Winooski and Essex. Gen. T. S. Peck, Adj. and Insp.-Gen. of Vermont, on behalf of Governor Fuller, extended to Major Morris and his command a cordial welcome to Vermont, and expressed the wish that their sojourn might be a pleasant and enjoyable one. Mayor Van Patten extended the freedom of the city of Burlington to the cavalrymen, and President Buckham invited them to visit the university. Major Morris, in responding to these several addresses, expressed his appreciation of the hearty welcome which he had received, and invited the visitors to inspect the buildings. There are 28 buildings of brick and stone, with slated roofs. The water tower is of white Vermont marble and 80 ft. high. There are four cavalry stables, four double officers' quarters, four single officers' quarters, two double barracks, a hospital, guard-house, bakery, a workshop and several storehouses. The parade ground occupies 50 acres, and there is a fine rifle range of 1,000 yds. connected with the post. The sum of \$300,000 has already been expended on Fort Ethan Allen, and the plans contemplate further additions to the post, costing nearly as much more.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 18, 1894.

The cavalry organizations here affected by the recent transfer order seem delighted with the change. During their stay at the post they have made many friends and acquitted themselves in a manner to reflect credit on the service. The 6th have made themselves especially popular in the various entertainments given since their arrival, and it is believed that upon their departure many young lady friends of theirs will deeply mourn at their loss. The same, of course, may be said of the 3d and 4th regiments, and the delight of beholders when going through their exhibition drill, which it performed on various occasions at the post, and also a few times in connection with the Chicago Hussars at their armory in that city. Officers and men have made a good impression on the inhabitants of the aristocratic villages which surround the post.

Great athletic sports were given on the parade ground on Saturday, Sept. 29, under the auspices of the North Shore Athletic Association. The programme comprised running, jumping, etc., and horse racing. Special trains were run from Chicago on that day at much reduced rates.

Battery E, 1st Artillery, will give their second annual ball and supper in the post mess hall on Thursday, Oct. 11. To judge from the first ball this battery gave, which was a complete success, outstripping anything given of the same nature since the post was garrisoned, it may be inferred that this will be equally good. They pull together, and it can be truly said there is not a better disciplined organization in the Army to-day.

Lieutenant Smiley, R. Q. M., 15th Inf., returned on Sept. 16 from sick leave of absence for one month, much improved in health and immediately assumed duty.

Ten recruits for the 15th arrived Sept. 18 from Columbus Bks., O. This leaves the regiment short about 14, the strength having recently been increased by the Secretary from 485 to 517 men. M. C.

#### TRIAL OF ARMOR PLATES.

A Carnegie armor plate of Harveyized nickel steel, 4 ins. thick, curved to a radius of 9½ ft., was tested at Indian Head on Thursday, Oct. 4. The plate represented a group of armor for the barbettes for the 8-in. guns of the Brooklyn and the Iowa. This plate had a large number of surface cracks, some of which were ¾ in. deep and 5-100 in. wide on the surface. Four plates containing these cracks have been tested and practice thus far agrees with the theory that they do not decrease the resistance qualities. The first shot was aimed at a portion of the plate entirely free from cracks, two degrees to the normal. It consisted of a 4-in. Carpenter shell, weighing 33 lbs.; powder charge, 8.05 lbs., which gave a velocity of impact of 1,491 ft. per second. The head of the shell perforated the plate, lodging 6 ins. in the backing. An annular fragment remained in the slot hole, and the body rebounded some distance to the rear.

The next impact was located below the first, immediately in the center of a group of numerous cracks, which crossed each other in all directions. This shot was also a Carpenter, the charge 9.05 lbs. of powder and the velocity of impact

1,595 ft. per second. The shell simply balled up its head against the plate, the body and base flying in minute fragments. It was very evident that the plate was much more resisting where cracked than where sound. It was then decided to fire with a higher velocity at a new portion of the plate for information. This time a Carpenter shell, with a velocity of 1,676 ft. per second, charge, 9.8 lbs., struck 10 ins. from the second impact, in a spot comparatively free from cracks. The shell broke up, but perforated the plate and backing.

The plate was accepted on the first and second shots, but from its behavior under the third it was not regarded as as good a specimen of Harveyized armor as has been hitherto furnished.

#### A QUESTION IN TACTICS.

Editor Army and Navy Journal:

It would be selfish were I to keep the following all to myself: To-day, in bearing a recitation in a non-commissioned officers' school of the military department of one of our centrally located colleges, a sergeant—a fat farmer's boy—was questioned in regard to the paragraph relating to "the position of the soldier," which states that the heels should be "as near each other as the conformation of the man permits." After thinking a moment, the boy answered quite soberly and in perfect good faith: "Heels on the same line, and as near together as the constipation of the man permits." C. D. R.

#### "DRILL REGULATIONS"—PRESENT AND FUTURE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

When your readers pick up the precious little volume entitled "Infantry Drill Regulations, United States Army," it is possible they fully appreciate that its teachings, whether good or bad, must in time control thousands of lives and millions of treasure! When they examine the text of its 400 pages and study the plates of battle formation, can it be that they properly realize the terrible potency of a correct system of tactical regulation in the contention of armed forces of modern civilization! Yet this little book is (supposed to be) the latest tactical expression of the American soldier, the product of his war experience, of his natural military spirit and of his wonderful adaptability to all demands of human existence. Few Americans dream of the latent soldierly instinct, the ungratified love of arms, the martial temper, so to say, of the masses of our population; but as the most powerful, the most wealthy nation to-day upon the face of the globe, we need simply a change in our state policy to make us one of the most aggressive of powers.

The first and most natural question upon the part of an impartial reviewer of the work must, therefore, be, "Is it fully adapted to our present and future needs?" He must assume that the regulations have been prepared not so much for the handful of men we maintain in peace as for a sort of Federal police as for the masses of volunteers who would be called to arms in periods of national danger; he must assume that the needs of the Regular Army of some 25,000 men, with ample time for leisurely instruction, have been made entirely secondary to the imperative demands of the hundreds of thousands, with absolutely no time for preparation, who would rush to arms upon the declaration of war against a foreign power; he must assume that the constant, the supreme guiding principle of "the compilers" was the preparation of "an instruction for a sudden state of war of our population."

Before opening the volume, the reviewer will say without hesitation that our tactical system ought not to follow the lines of Continental methods, in which great standing forces are kept constantly in a high state of training for the battlefield; he will say that the American is intelligent, observant, quick, self-reliant, careful of detail, full of expedient, brave, etc.—indeed, the best light or foot-chasseur soldier of the world; he will say that the instruction prepared for the wonderful adaptability of our people and for our peculiar conditions of peace or war, cannot be that found necessary for the ignorant masses of Europe; he will say that, disarmed in peace and with no time for preparation after the declaration of war, the essential features of military instruction must be such as to be immediately attainable by the quick individuality of the average American, when called to arms.

The special character of the needs of the United States in matters military will be perhaps better understood if we take a problem or two for illustration. Let us suppose for the moment war to have been declared against Chili, with a sudden call for 100,000 men (first levy). It is possible that 25% of those responding would have been more or less proficient in drill; but as new levies followed, it would have been found that this liberal estimate of the force instructed rapidly diminished, and he would have been optimistic, indeed, who had dared to place 10% as the probable number of partially instructed men, of all taking arms during the war; the mass would have been "raw." "Camps of formation" (why parody in saying "Camps of instruction?") then would have been established at convenient points, where the recruits would have been clothed, armed and equipped. This done, the first levy would have been hurried to Peru or Chili as rapidly as our transport service could have performed the Herculean task, the first regiments being embarked within forty days at most after declaration of war.

Now, the question is, what, during this period of forty days, would be the nature of the instruction given by a colonel of volunteers to his "raw" command? We must admit that in the absence of national "shooting societies," covering, to a great extent our male population, we are not as a people skilled in the use of firearms; and, therefore, when called to the ranks our first necessity is the practical knowledge of the effective handling of the tool with which we are to defend our land, our lives and our homes. This knowledge must be combined with some instructions as to the conduct of the individual soldier when under fire in the presence of the enemy; and as the squad men move at all times with reference to their leader or guide, who properly (but not by present regulation) and naturally will be the most experienced soldier of the squad, the principles of "extended order" could be imparted in a brief and simple manner. Finally, the soldier must be inured to the march. We may suppose, then, that the colonel's instruction of his men would be far from that followed at our great recruiting depots, and would be perhaps practically and daily as follows: March with full sacks of five to ten miles, two hours of "battle" or "fire order" on varying ground, and the rest of the day at the butts.

This conception of the instruction as it might be in practice is, however, based on the theory that in modern combat the "good shot" is of more value than the barrack-drilled soldier, who may be "indifferent" to his target scores, and that the discipline of the column in mass of "Wagons" constantly advancing without firing a shot, and that of the individual in "extended order" are entirely distinct in nature. The varying conduct of our troops in the actions near New Orleans in the War of 1812 is a remarkable illustration of this distinction of discipline.

It would seem that the supposed war with Chili

Written soon after the Chilian trouble.



is overdrawn and is extreme in the force and in the time assumed, we should reply that Canada (England) may be substituted for Chili, the first call, no doubt, being for 500,000 men, as disease, garrisons and communications soon diminish the strength available for the actual field of battle. War once declared, our military leaders would recognize the great advantage of the immediate seizure of certain points "over the line," and every available man would be pushed within a fortnight towards the frontier, the new regiments, when formed and equipped, following as rapidly as possible, with or without instruction. Under such circumstances the regimental recruiting officer (we assume that no other system will be employed in a future war, unless universal service be made in the meantime obligatory, and that each regiment will form and maintain a proper reserve) will naturally endeavor to enlist in his ranks those who have had some military instruction—preference being given at all times to those who have made use of the rifle, whether with or without drill. The value of the recruit or volunteer would be in his practical knowledge of the rifle as a weapon of destruction; there would be no time for "setting up" exercises (these must be given in the public schools, or elsewhere); no time for other than hurried instruction for the battle line; no time for a manual other than that necessary for the march or at the butts.

Such, it is imagined, would have been the practical application of our new drill-book, a book not new in the American sense, for the novelty of the mind, the wonderful inventive genius of our people, have had no play whatever in the preparation of the new regulations.

Is it necessary for the reviewer to say more? When he recalls "Hardee," "Scott," "Casey," and both editions of "Upton," can he look upon "French," after careful examination, as a new departure? When he considers drill instruction as a means of attaining a certain end, and has before him constantly the difficulties to be overcome the moment war falls upon us, can he accept the present work? Is it what we, as a people, had hoped to receive from our distinguished corps of officers, many with battle experience? Is it much more than a compilation? Could we not have obtained more radical changes from a board with a sprinkling in its ranks of civilians of accepted practical intelligence, but without the slightest knowledge of matters military?

The present instruction, therefore, it may be said, has been condemned by the reviewers as of little or no value for our future needs; let us briefly sketch the American system of a tactical instruction (for which prizes of \$25,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000 might be offered by act of Congress, the essays to cover regulations most suitable for our needs in war, with least possible preparation in peace, and the prizes to be open to the world).

In the very beginning, every other consideration of instruction, it would seem, ought to give way to an explanation of the tool of the office, profession or trade and of the manner in which it is to be effectively used—the opening pages of the drill-book, therefore, treating in a brief, practical and popular way of the care of the mounting and the dismounting, and of the accomplishment of a certain purpose—to hit the enemy. Therefore the firing regulations must be made brief and simple (and be embodied, of course, in the "Drill Regulations"), to a great extent for self-instruction and for instruction in the field, where gallery and range practice, as now understood, are impossible; for, while the colonel, as he hastily forms and equips his regiment, will devote every available hour to rifle practice, much must be left to the self-instruction of the soldier as the campaign progresses, supplemented by such regimental practice as time and opportunity of the march or camp may offer.

The next portion of the drill-book may consist of the squad formations and the steps, as preliminary and necessary to "extended order" instruction, to which may be assigned third place.

We next place the manual of arms (the loading, aiming and firing having been given in the opening pages, as before stated), omitting entirely "carry arms," "present arms" (for which "port arms" may be substituted, "fix bayonet," "unfix bayonet," "charge bayonet," and "attack with the bayonet," as well as "bayonet exercise." The experience of war proves that the rifle, as a club, is more popular than as a cutting or thrusting weapon, when provided with bayonet or knife; and while the latter may be useful upon sentinel duty or under exceptional circumstances, it will play no great part in the defense of a line or trench.

With the manual might be included such only of the "setting up" exercises as affect the shoulders, perhaps the "first," "second" and "third"; the others seem unnecessary, as the usual fatigues of the march and of the camp will promptly and surely train the muscles of the soldier.

Then will follow in the volume "closed order" instruction, which should cover formations necessary for the camp, the march and the approach of the enemy to within certain range—all others may be treated as obsolete; the "extended order," previously inserted, containing all formations necessary within the certain, fixed range, as previously mentioned. The small, or short, column being the prevailing idea throughout the present regulation, it may be possible to abolish line formations in closed order, and to make the line of company columns the habitual formation for roll-call, for inspection, for review and for guard-mounting. The battalion will in future march, wherever possible, in column of companies, in line of platoon columns; let it pass in review in similar formation. If we consider the formations necessary: first, to approach the battlefield; second, to form in battle array (general line), and, third, to extend in fire line, with appropriate supports and reserves—we may surely decide that the greater portions of the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, as well as of the evolutions of the regiment, ought to be swept away. In the matter of platoon movements, however necessary they may be to approach the enemy or to form in general line, it is believed much simplification could be accomplished in their practical usage. In the Evolutions of the Regiment treat only of possible or advisable formations under the varying circumstances of ground or of position with reference to the enemy's line. The colonel will indicate position and mode of formation; let the major put his battalion there in the quickest and safest manner. In a similar way treat the School of the Battalion. With future companies in war of some 200 to 250 men strong, the major will not attempt voice command, but will be provided, perhaps, with mounted orderlies, who will carry his orders, with reference to position to be taken, to each captain. If this interpretation of the practice of the future be accepted as correct, page after page of the present battalion instruction may be mercilessly cut out, following the bulk of the pages of the existing Evolutions of the Regiment.

Finally, let us shape the entire system for brave but undrilled Americans (of the United States), the finest "all-around" material in the world for an army; let us forget our standing establishment and its scanty garrison needs and consider only the forces in the field in time of war. Abolish all useless etiquette, form and ceremony; let the instruction be ever for work, never for display; abolish the royal-like "present arms," well akin to the

"ground arms" of Hardee or Scott; abolish the special formations for parades, reviews or inspections, substituting simply therefor one or more of the preliminary, general battle formations. Let us in our honors imitate the soldiers in battle array of Skobelev, and raising our pieces high in air cry in one deafening roar, "America!" as we greet, or pass in review before, our commander.

Let the drill-book cover all the general field instructions required by soldier and officer (to include general of brigade), with hints for the preparation of equipment—knapsack, blanket or overcoat roll; the preparation for the march, the care of the feet, the body and the health generally, with extracts from the laws of war and the conduct to be observed towards the inhabitants, etc.; and, if practicable, add a few succinct notes from "Shaw"; there will be ample room if the obsolete pages of the drill be destroyed, and the "raw" volunteer, private or officer will need all "the points" you can give him.

When the text is ready for the printer, make the volume less bulky; make the size some 6 ins. by 4½ ins., as the true pocket form, and employ smaller type and lighter paper.

Put the type in two great divisions; paragraphs referring exclusively to the instruction of the soldier or non-commissioned officer being placed in a form distinctive from that covering the instruction of the officer.

Again, the printed instruction, so far as it directly relates to the soldier, may, with great profit, be divided into lessons, chapters, or daily drills of a certain number of hours each, the preliminary instruction of the men to be hurried to the frontier thus being regulated by previous study and being taken entirely out of the control of the colonel, major or captain. For "raw" masses of volunteers, this point seems highly important.

With an American system, as above outlined, our militia law should compel every citizen to serve a certain time under arms. It would be folly to fix on a certain period in the ranks (of the militia), but I should say that between the ages of 21 and 30 every American ought to make a certain number of marches, a certain number of camps and to secure a certificate of certain efficiency in drill and in target practice. Some might obtain such certificate within six months, the majority within twelve months, and some only later. We must, in the absence of a large standing army, act as did Prussia after her destruction by Napoleon. She was permitted only a force of some 20,000 men, but this was rapidly and constantly renewed, with a view to the instruction of the entire population.

My reveries are, for the present, at an end.  
VERBUM SAT SAPIENTI.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

### THE KRAG-JORGENSEN RIFLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The issue of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle to the military forces of the United States must of necessity cause some change in the "Manual of Arms" as now prescribed. For instance, the position of the "belt" renders it next to impossible to execute the "carry," and hence the salute now prescribed for non-commissioned officers and sentinels must be changed or done away with. The point upon which I desire to be informed is in relation to the manner of adjusting the "sling" upon the new rifle, in order to prevent its non-interference, not simply with one, but with every position of the manual as now authorized. If it is adjusted "taut," as upon the Springfield rifle, I would as soon attempt the execution of the manual with a "bent bow"; if loose, as we see it represented in some pictures of the foreign arms, somebody and something is likely to become tangled if cadence is attempted. The usually true pencil of our friend Remington gives us no aid, for in his cut in "Harper's," explanatory of the "Rice Equipment," he supplies his soldier representative with a Springfield rifle with a Krag-Jorgensen bayonet, or a Krag-Jorgensen rifle with a Springfield sling—it is not clear which. I would like instruction in the method considered proper for the adjustment of the sling upon the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, in order to permit the use of, or execution of, any "manual" whatever, without extreme awkwardness. I would like to know where Col. Rice expects to carry a change of underwear when his apparently splendid equipment is worn. Men, even in campaign, cannot wear one suit of underwear and one pair of socks for ever and keep healthy. I hope my inquisitiveness is not too troublesome. Even a militiaman likes to keep up with the Army he admires.

O. T. KIVAN,  
Captain, 2d Regt. Inf., G. N. G.

### Vermont.

The Burlington "Daily News," in an interesting account of the new post of Fort Ethan Allen, soon to be garrisoned by the 3d Cav., congratulates Capt. Guy Howard, the Constructing Quartermaster, on the successful work accomplished by him, gives a sketch of the post and its advantages, and says: "No better place could be chosen as a permanent camp for the Vermont National Guard. It is situated near the junction of four railroads, making a convenient mustering place; and the militia would have the advantages of the parade ground and rifle range, beside having the opportunity of witnessing the routine of the regulars, and all the outs and ins of a soldier's life."

A Rutland correspondent, referring to the arrival of the cavalry garrison at the fort, says: "The squadron will be cordially received by the people of this State. Vermont is full of soldierly spirit, and her military men are desirous of keeping in touch with the 'regulars,' that this spirit may be properly directed to the best interest of State and Nation."

### The Strike at South Omaha.

An excellent likeness of the Governor of Nebraska and staff appears in the October "Army Magazine," and a handsome body of men they are. The picture accompanies an article by Dr. A. E. Dickinson on the strike at South Omaha. The strike, which was among the butchers in the employ of the four packing companies at South Omaha, resulted in an estimated loss to the workmen of South Omaha of about \$10,000 per day, or a total of some \$200,000, and a loss to the packers of \$150,000. Dr. Dickinson says:

The police force at South Omaha, consisting of seven officers, being wholly inadequate for police necessities, the sheriff swore in a large number of deputies, and all of the packing houses also had their own special policemen—in all 200. The continued threatening attitude of the strikers was such that on the 8th of August the Adjutant-General of the State ordered the Omaha Guards, Capt. H. B. Mulford, and the Thurston Rifles, Capt. A. H. Scharf, stationed at Omaha, to South Omaha for duty. The Gatling Gun squad of the Omaha Guards was also sent. Following these companies came Co. A, of York, Capt. H. P. Lundeen; Co. C, 1st Regt., Boatswain, Capt. O. H. Brainard; Co. B, 1st Regt., Fullerton, Capt. J. P. Smith; Co. E, 1st Regt., David City, Capt. C. R. Colton, until the total number of men on duty was some 300. During the week Co. A, 2d Regt., of Kearney, Capt. Emil Olson, and Co.

O, 2d Regt., of Nebraska City, Capt. W. S. Mapes, were sent from the State encampment at Lincoln to relieve two of the companies on duty at South Omaha. Dr. Dickinson, says: "The conduct of the National Guards was meritorious and received high praise from all who observed their fidelity to duty and their soldierly conduct. They were quartered in various localities and were served with meals as circumstances permitted. The packing house managers, as a rule, were extremely appreciative, friendly and courteous to the officers and privates, and provided them almost invariably with a hot lunch at an early hour each morning. One incident worthy of notice and showing the broad spirit that animated the packing companies, was the action of the Cudahy Packing Co., in fitting up ten bath tubs in a part of their pharmaceutical laboratory, providing also all the necessary requisites for bathing. Over 1,000 free baths were given, very much to the enjoyment and physical benefit of the soldiers who were exposed to the intense heat as well as to dust and dirt."

"It is scarcely possible to overestimate the very great sense of relief to the packers as well as their employees, felt by the incoming of National Guards; this feeling of relief was at once manifest. There had been so many reports of assaults and intentions to assault the workmen and even the office forces, that almost invariably the office men were furnished with permits to carry arms. The evening of the arrival of the National Guards it was the intention to have sworn in the entire office force of the packing companies as special police. While this additional work would have been cheerfully performed, still it was a very great pleasure to the men to be relieved from this irksome duty. It was, therefore, with exceptional pleasure that the drum beat of the incoming companies was heard, and, therefore, the soldiers received an earnest welcome."

### Rifle Shooting—3d Brigade, N. Y.

In the inter-company shoot on Oct. 2, between teams representing the 44th (Captain Goodell) and the 28th (Captain Remmer) Separate Cos. of Utica, and the 31st Separate Co. (Captain Witherstone), of Mohawk, N. Y., the contest was won by the team from the 31st, who scored an aggregate of 408 points out of a possible 500. The match, which was shot on the river flats between Ilion and Mohawk, was open to teams of 10 men from each of the above companies, who fired 5 shots per man at the 200 and 500 yards range. All the teams shot well, but the team from the 31st Separate Co., although at the bottom in last year's contest, is priding itself on being first in this year's match, and securing the bronze statue of Venus to ornament its armory. This trophy must be won three successive times before becoming final property, and thus far the 44th Separate Co. has won it in 1892 and 1893 and the 31st Separate Co. in 1894. The scores of the winners, with aggregate of the other teams, are as follows:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Sergeant Wood	19	22	41
Corporal Hamlin	22	20	42
Corporal Murphy	20	20	40
Corporal Minor	22	20	42
Private Osborne	20	22	42
Private Rasbach	21	20	41
Private Geo	20	19	39
Private Grosvenor	20	16	36
Private Scott	21	20	41
Private Franklin	23	22	45
Total	208	201	409
44th Separate Co.	205	198	403
28th Separate Co.	204	190	394

The highest individual score during the day, 45 points, was made by Private Franklin, of the 31st Co., and Lieutenant Kincaid, of the 44th Co., was second with 44 points. New that the teams are so evenly matched, the honor of winning is greater than it was formerly. It is probable that next year the match will be shot under the conditions governing brigade contests in marksmanship.

### Shooting at Creedmoor.

The first practice for "experts" among the riflemen of the New York Guard was held at Creedmoor on Sept. 30, and 22 men succeeded in winning the decoration. To be an "expert" a man must shoot at 700 and 800 yards and hit a man target at least eight times out of ten shots, and he must first become a sharpshooter before he can shoot in the "expert" class. The following are the scores of those who qualified:

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Aggregate.
Corporal Perkins, 7th Regiment	4	5	9
Private Stewart, 71st Regiment	4	5	9
Sergeant Helms, 9th Regiment	4	4	8
Sergeant Dwight, 7th Regiment	4	4	8
General Whitlock, General Staff	4	4	8
Corporal Milman, 7th Regiment	4	4	8
Sergeant White, 47th Regiment	4	4	8
Sergeant Dolan, 12th Regiment	4	4	8
Corporal Conroy, 7th Regiment	4	4	8
Corporal Wells, 13th Regiment	4	4	8
Corporal Robinson, 7th Regiment	4	4	8
Sergeant Corrie, 12th Regiment	5	3	8
Private Le More, Signal Corps	4	4	8
Lieutenant Fahnstock, 13th Regiment	5	3	8
Corporal Doyle, 71st Regiment	4	4	8
Private Bloomfield, 7th Regiment	4	4	8
Private Fischer, 23d Regiment	4	4	8
Private Morhous, 23d Regiment	4	4	8
Sergeant Mackinnon, 23d Regiment	4	4	8
Major Marsh, 71st Regiment	4	4	8
Sergeant Janssen, 7th Regiment	4	4	8
Private Crall, 7th Regiment	4	4	8

### The Naval Militia.

We have called attention several times in these columns to the good work the Naval Militia are doing. Their endeavors for the past year have been in the line of the defense of New York city in case of attack through Long Island Sound. In the event of war a foreign naval power would undoubtedly adopt this line of attack, and the value of our Naval Militia, particularly that of New York and Connecticut, would at once become apparent. The corps contains many expert signalmen. During their cruise up the Sound, signals were transferred by three stations from Block Island to Fisher's Island, thence via other stations at the mouth of the Thames to New London, where the intelligence was telegraphed to Albany and Washington.

The determination and pluck with which the Naval Militiamen are pursuing their investigations, under most adverse circumstances are laudable. Three excursions have been made from New York and New London in an open cutter, and once the circumnavigation of Long Island was accomplished. On this latter expedition the crew were often wet through for hours at a time, and once were twenty-seven hours without food. They explored all inlets, and noted likely places in which a battery could be hid, and where a landing party might be best repelled. The system of canals of the island was studied; in short, they took note of everything possible towards fitting themselves to be expert pilots for ships drawing 15 feet and less. One or two mistakes in the Government charts were discovered, it is said. Lieutenant Stayton commanded these expeditions.

The football game between the New York Naval Militia and the officers of the ships at the Navy Yard is progressing. Mr. A. R. Pope, the champion all-around athlete of the New York Athletic Club, is the captain of the militia team. This is practically a fourth division team, and is largely recruited from New York Athletic Club members. The game will probably be played on Nov. 6, at Governor's Island. The excellent work done by the "Galley Rousers" in their circumnavigation of Long Island has been commented upon. The "Galley Rousers" have their own cutter, which they have rigged themselves, and take a particular pride in. Such is the confidence reposed in this craft that Lieutenant Stayton thinks seriously of taking a trip to Europe in her next year. She will be decked over, of course, and provisions for 60 days put aboard. It is estimated that 40 days will be required to cross. The "Rousers" are thorough seamen. They proved this on a dark night not long ago in the Sound, when the mainmast of the cutter was snapped. The crew replaced it and were under way again in seven minutes.



Mr. Pell-Hagerty, of the Second Division, is agitating the subject of founding a club for the benefit of members living on the New Hampshire. This club will not be confined necessarily to these members alone. The idea is unique and likely to go through. A club of this kind would be immensely attractive, and have a strong individuality of its own. We venture to say its counterpart could not be found. The old ship could be fitted up with naval relics, cutlasses hung on the sides of the deck, and would be a most desirable place to dine on a warm night. The idea should be encouraged.

The friends of Chief Boatswain's Mate Seagrave, 4th Div., will be sorry to hear of a painful injury to his knee, sustained from a fall down the main hatch in the early part of the week. Members on board viciously declare ladies were about to visit the ship at the time, hence the excitement. We discredit the story.

#### Various.

Co. H, 71st N. Y., will hold an informal entertainment at the armory on Oct. 9 after drill.

Co. D, 22d N. Y., will participate in a stag at a resort near the armory on Oct. 9, at which a good time is promised.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, N. Y., has appointed Capt. F. R. Appleton, Quartermaster on his staff in place of Major Goodwin, resigned.

The mounted officers of the 12th N. Y. have adopted a new gauntlet, the cuff is of white patent leather, and the glove of buckskin. It is a serviceable and handsome part of the bill of dress.

The order to manufacture the long service medal to be presented by the State of New York, a design for which was recently adopted, has been given to Messrs. Tiffany & Company, whose design was chosen.

The opening of the Fair of the 13th N. Y. has been postponed from Oct. 15 to Oct. 22. The formal opening of the new armory will take place on Evacuation Day, and the Old Guard of New York will parade with the 13th.

The remaining practice days at Creedmoor rifle range, N. Y., wherein members of the Guard can qualify as a marksman or sharpshooter, are Oct. 6, 13 and 20. The remaining practice days for "experts" are Oct. 27 and 31.

A new examining board for officers of the 1st Brigade, N. Y., has been appointed, which consists of the following: Lieut.-Col. W. A. Downs, 71st Regiment; Major R. R. McKim, Brigade Surgeon; Maj. F. Bartlett, 22d Regiment, and Capt. C. E. Lydecker, 7th Regiment.

Captain Smylie, of Co. B, 12th N. Y., announces that for faithful and continued performance of duty throughout the drill season the members of his company will receive a medal or other prize, 100 per cent. being required to win. Sergt. C. M. Smith has been promoted 1st Sergeant.

Capt. T. F. Lynch, of Co. K, 69th N. Y., has no use for men who discredit the service, and in this he is backed up by the men of his company, who have expelled six of their fellow-members for being drunk and disorderly in a saloon and who were later arrested and fined by a police justice.

The cornerstone of the new armory of the 14th N. Y., it is expected, will be laid in December next, and Colonel Michell has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Kline, Captain Tobey, McBride, Hagstrom, and Lieutenant Henry, a committee to arrange details in connection therewith.

The rifle team of the 12th N. Y. was most enjoyably entertained at dinner by the officers of the regiment on Oct. 2, in appreciation of their recent victory in the State Match at Creedmoor. Remarks were made by Colonel Dowd, Major Leonard, Major Burns, Captain Roosevelt, Lieutenant Stebbins, and others, during which the team received many deserved compliments.

At the opening of the new 1st Brigade, N. Y., Headquarters at 34th St. and Park Ave., on Oct. 1, the officers of the 2d Battery were early in the field with an emblem expressing good luck and kindly regards. This was represented by a beautiful floral horseshoe standing three feet in height and bearing a card inscribed "To General Fitzgerald and Staff, with compliments of Officers of 2d Battery."

Lieut. E. B. Bruch, of Co. A, 71st N. Y., was on Sept. 28, elected First Lieutenant. At the first election, owing to some misjudgment on the part of the Captain in ignoring the usual methods in conducting an election, the members of the company defeated the election of Lieutenant Bruch. At the second election, however, at which the Captain was absent, Lieutenant Bruch was unanimously elected.

If all the organizations of the 1st N. Y. Brigade can be supplied with this new field equipment in time, including the "Merriam Pack," there will, it is thought, be a review at Van Cortlandt Park by the Governor about Oct. 20. Nothing has been determined about this officially, however, although but for the delay of the contractors in furnishing the new equipments, some elaborate manoeuvres would have been held last month. If the brigade is ordered out this month it is intended it shall parade fully equipped for field service.

The annual meeting of the 7th Regiment, N. Y., Athletic Association was held on Oct. 1, and it is almost unnecessary to state it was found to be in the most flourishing condition. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Lieut. W. G. Schuyler; Vice-President, Lieut. Jas. E. Schuyler; Treasurer, Lieut. Robert Mazer; Secretary, Private H. L. Bloomfield. It was decided to hold games at the armory on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 8, 1894.

The souvenir book of the Old Guard of the 12th N. Y., it is stated by the secretary, Captain Schwalbe, will be ready about Oct. 10, and will contain 75 new, rare and historical illustrations. The committee will issue 500 copies, and the price of extra copies will be \$3 each. All members having paid their dues for the current year will receive a copy free, so any member who may have failed to do so, had better send to the treasurer for a bill without delay. The next meeting of the association will be at the armory on Oct. 22.

Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, of the 2d Battery, N. Y., was most agreeably surprised a few days ago at receiving an exceptionally handsome testimonial from the 5th Battery of Syracuse, in the shape of a sabre, which is not alone artistically ornamented, but is a serviceable weapon as well.

This present was sent to the Lieutenant in appreciation of his services with the 5th Battery during its recent practice march, he being detailed to accompany them. The inscription wherein the members of the battery pay their respects to Lieutenant Flanagan covers the entire blade of the sabre.

The committee having in charge the formation of rules under which the State long service medal is to be issued to members of the New York National Guard, will, it is understood, recommend, among other things, that all members in the Guard up to Oct. 1 of this year who have performed 80 per cent. of duty for 10 years or more receive the medal, which is to be issued for 10, 15, 20 and 25 years. The committee may also recommend the issuing of the medal to ex-members of the National Guard who may re-enlist for three years to complete the service necessary for them to receive the badge. Members now out of the National Guard who have performed ten or more years of service will not be entitled to the medal.

The New York "Sun" says: "At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., of Boston, Capt. Cid Hedges commanding, will take steamer at Washington for Mount Vernon. High waterproof guards have been put on the deck so as to prevent Commander Cid from gazing at his too lovely self in the stream, and so limiting Narcissus and pining away at the ineffable pulchritude of his own image. The Potomac will be iced for the punch. The return trip will be made in ambulances along the bed of the river, the Washington Light Infantry furnishing the escort. The screws used to-day and to-night by the renowned martialists of Boston and Washington, will be built into a permanent triumphal arch on Pennsylvania Ave."

#### Coming Events.

Oct. 8.—Annual drill Mass. Vol. Militia at Boston.

Oct. 22 to 27.—Grand fair 13th N. Y., at armory.

Oct. 29.—Presentation of play "Confederate Spy," by Co. D, 12th N. Y., at Central Opera House, N. Y. City.

Oct. 30.—Competition for Governor's Cup, N. Y. Guard, at Creedmoor.

Nov. 14 to 20.—Fair of 23d N. Y. at new armory.

Nov. 21.—Ball, Co. B, 9th N. Y., at Webster Hall.

Dec. 8.—Winter games 7th N. Y., at armory.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following have been received:

"A Dictionary of Electrical Words, Terms and Phrases," by Edwin J. Houston, A. M., Ph. D. (Princeton). New York: The W. J. Johnston Company (Ltd.), 253 Broadway.

"Catechism on the Manual of Instruction in Army Signaling, etc.," by Maj. L. Edye and Maj. E. Rhodes, D. S. O. Gale & Polden (Ltd.), 2 Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, London, E. C., England.

"Through an Indian Mirror," by Sir Gilbert Campbell, Bart. Gale & Polden (Ltd.), 2 Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, London, E. C., England.

"Czar and Sultan," by Archibald Forbes. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"The Sherman Letters," edited by Rachel Sherman Thornelyke. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"General Lee," by Fitzhugh Lee. D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth Ave., New York City.

"The Matchmaker," a novel, by L. B. Walford, so well known as the author of "Mr. Smith" and "The Baby's Grandmother," is published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London. Its motto, taken from Schiller, "Human life is fought but error," gives a general indication of the tone and character of an exceedingly well-told, artistic and interesting story.

The leading serial of "St. Nicholas" in 1895 will be Elbridge S. Brooks' "A Boy of the First Empire," which is really a story line of Napoleon, the hero being a boy who follows the Emperor's fortunes through the most picturesque part of his career. Rudyard Kipling will write more "Jungle Stories," a style of fiction in which he has won a success that may be more permanent than some of his other works.

The Committee of "Lloyds Register" have issued their annual "Particulars of the War Ships of the World," which includes much information that is invaluable to naval officers and to those interested in naval matters. Its easy method of index is particularly recommended. It classifies merchant steamers of over 12 knots and gives merchant shipping statistics.

"Lippincott" has an interesting paper by Mr. D. G. Ade on the "Ballad of the Drum." This is one of the songs in Burns' "Jolly Beggars," which was set to an old marching song long a favorite with the British soldiers. Alexander Hamilton was fond of singing it, and an account is given of the last time he did so just before he fell by Burr's bullet. It was at the annual banquet of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Hamilton was the honored president and Burr an eminent member.

A "Manual of Military Field Engineering," for the use of officers and troops of the line, has been prepared and published at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School by the Department of Engineering, Capt. Wm. D. Beach, 3d Cav., instructor. Nothing crowns professional experience more suitably than the publication of thorough text-books, in which experience in teaching guides the selection and arrangement of facts that have been gathered by experience in practice, and Captain Beach's manual is an excellent proof of this truism. Of course his special work has been in those additions to the old practice which modern conditions require. Field work, railroads, bridges, telegraphs and demolitions are subjects which received much new light in late wars, and are constantly changing their elements with the progress of

knowledge and invention, both constructive and destructive. The author truly says that the literature in which the facts he presents are embodied is extensive and has not been collated in one work before. He has done this with diligence, and presents us with a manual that is thoroughly new. His style is clear and concise, his arrangement systematic, and the book is lavishly illustrated. Though condensed, the manual is a thorough compilation and every branch of the subject is fully treated. A careful index completes a work that is a model of its kind.

Foreign despatches announce that Captain du Boulay has been ordered to proceed to the Japanese headquarters in Korea to act as military attache in the interest of the British Government.

#### CARRIER PIGEONS IN THE ARMY.

Germany has for years possessed the most efficient pigeon service in Europe. At Strasburg there are 600 birds, at Metz 600, at Thorn 1,000, and they are kept by the hundreds at other centers, such as Mainz, Cologne, Kiel and Danzig. The whole frontier is connected by pigeon post with the military headquarters and the towns in the interior. The service is supported by an appropriation of about \$9,000 a year. The practical use of the pigeon post was fully demonstrated at the siege of Paris in 1870. Since then it has become a recognized part of the military organization of all European countries, except Great Britain. Russia has now on her Polish frontier about 3,000 birds and appropriates yearly \$10,000 for pigeons. The French appropriation is twice as large.

A daily carrier pigeon service has been operated this summer between Catalina Island, 60 miles off the California coast, and Los Angeles. The birds have carried press messages and private despatches with regularity and rapidly during nearly two months, failing possibly in three or four instances to reach the home loft promptly. As Catalina is a popular summer resort, the enterprise has attracted much attention and the service will be extended next year.

#### ANECDOTE OF THE JAPANESE ADMIRAL.

A humorous incident connected with the earlier career of Admiral Matsumuro, one of Japan's most distinguished sailors, is recalled by that officer's highly creditable services in the recent naval battle between the fleets of the Mikado and China. "Mats," as his former comrades call him, was a member of the class of midshipmen which was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1873. A graduate of that class laughingly spoke of the incident to-day. It appears that "Mats" was an enthusiastic classman. To him '73, which was the fourth class at the time referred to, was superior in everything, except rank, to the other three classes then at the Academy. The embryo Admiral lost no opportunity of exhibiting his enthusiasm, and whenever members of his class displayed any notable qualities, especially in the way of athletics, Matsumuro was conspicuous for his applause and delight. On one particular occasion the fourth classmen were challenged by the third classmen to a pulling race in cutters. The challenge was accepted, and the fourth class was victorious. At the time of the race sliding seats in boats were unknown, or at least not in use at the Naval Academy, and the winning crew had, according to custom, thoroughly greased the seat of his trousers, to make easy his forward and backward movements in following the motions of the oarsmen.

The day of the contest was one of much moment to the midshipmen at the Academy, and the youngsters who were not in the racing boats donned their newest and handsomest uniforms. Matsumuro, according to the story, had only a day or two previously received a specially valuable coat, which was the delight of himself and his comrades. When the winning cutter returned to the dock, and the crew jumped ashore, the great enthusiasm of "Mats" over the victory of his classmates burst forth. Yelling with delight, he rushed for the coxswain, and, placing his head between that individual's legs, lifted him up on his shoulders and madly jumped around the lawn. "Look out for the grease, Mats," "That coat is ruined now," and similar cries had no terrors for Japan's present fighter.

"Never mind coat, fourth class win," said he, and off he ran with the coxswain and the grease-covered trousers. "Mats'" beautiful coat was ruined, of course, but he had no regrets. The victory of his classmates was of more value than all the coats at the Academy.

#### THE GUARD'S MISTAKE.

An amusing scene occurred in Stuttgart the other day. The king's daughter, Pauline, always goes about in very plain attire. On this occasion she passed a sentinel who did not recognize her, and neglected to perform the proper salutations. A sergeant across the street made violent gestures to make him grasp the situation, whereupon the guard said to the princess: "Say, miss, the sergeant over there wants to see you."

#### THE SOLDIER'S APPEAL TO HIS MULE.

"As we all know," said a Confederate veteran, "horses became very scarce towards the end of the war, and as dismounted cavalymen were sent to the infantry, a remount became a serious question with many troopers. Jim —, of the Brockbridge Troop, had lost his horse, and, unable to get another, possessed himself of a white mule named Simon. Jim became very proud of his mule, and was loud in his praises. 'He never gets tired, lives on nothing' and has got more sense than the general," asserted Jim. But one day a squad was enjoying a dinner with a sympathetic farmer, when a sudden alarm was given. 'Run, boys, run; the Yankees are coming!' There was mounting in hot haste, and some escaped by the front gate and some by the rear. Jim dashed at the front gate, but Simon, displaying his mule nature for the first time, balked. Jim wheeled him around and

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drove at the rear gate, but Simon balked again. Poor Jim looked over his shoulder, saw the blue-coats rapidly approaching, threw his arms around Simon's neck, and called in agonized tones, "Oh, Simon, for God's sake go somewhere!" —Baltimore Sun.

SOME FOREIGN NOTES.

The "Progres Militaire" condemns the massed manoeuvres of artillery, which were invented by General de la Jaille, president of the Artillery Committee. They are not only useless, but harmful. They exercise an evil effect by causing the spending of great sums of money for no real object, and by wasting vast quantities of artillery munitions, while the ever-growing need of the careful training of individual units is neglected.

The proportion of cavalry to infantry in European armies is:

	Cav.	Inf.		Cav.	Inf.
Greece.....	1	to 3.3	Sweden & Norway..	1	to 5.9
Belgium.....	1	to 3.5	Italy.....	1	to 7.3
Austro-Hungary....	1	to 3.8	Portugal.....	1	to 7.3
Spain.....	1	to 4.06	England.....	1	to 7.7
Russia.....	1	to 4.2	Holland.....	1	to 9.3
France.....	1	to 4.4	Denmark.....	1	to 12.8
Germany.....	1	to 4.5			

\* Exclusive of dismounted men 1 to 11.7.  
Lord Wolsey's articles upon the "Decline and Fall of Napoleon," in the "Pall Mall Gazette," have been translated in the "Revue de Paris," and are attracting a good deal of attention in France. They are to be succeeded by a series upon the "Rise of Wellington," by Lord Roberts.

Some of the French papers have taken with an ill-grace, which betokens the embitterment of feeling between France and Italy, the Italian military manoeuvres in the valleys of Piedmont.

The German Emperor has decided that after this year the Sedan anniversary shall be discontinued.

A captive balloon at Aldershot, England, was held by a wire cable about 200 ft. long. Suddenly it was struck by lightning, which ignited the gas, the balloon falling to earth amid a loud peal of thunder. Three of the sappers at the winch below were seen rolling on the ground in intense pain.

An eminent German scientist, Professor Kohlrausch, has made experiments with the purest water which he could obtain, and finds that a column of 1 in. has a resistance equal to a copper wire of the same cross-section passing 25,000 times around the earth.

The programme for the manoeuvres of the 1st and 17th German Corps this year was: The 1st Corps, Sept. 5, grand parade at Konigsberg; 9th, corps manoeuvres near Konigsberg; 7th and 8th, marches between Elbing and Braunsberg; 9th (Sunday), halt; 10th, 11th and 12th, manoeuvres against the 17th Corps between Elbing and Braunsberg. For the 17th Corps, Sept. 7, grand parade at Elbing; 8th, corps manoeuvres near Elbing; 10th, 11th

and 12th, manoeuvres against the 1st Corps, as above. The theatre of operations is bounded by the railways Danzig-Konigsberg and Danzig-Warsaw, and to the eastward extends up to the Russian frontier. The ground is sandy, marshy, and intersected by lakes, watercourses, and drainage cuts, with large tracts of pine forest; on the whole, most unfavorable to the action of cavalry and artillery. The new features of interest were the Berthon boat equipment supplied to the cavalry for experiment, and the 4th Battalions created by the new military law. A new rapid-fire gun drawn by one horse, with calsson, drawn also by one horse, was also to be tried. Briefly the operations resulted in the retreat of the 1st Corps, and on the 12th the cavalry under command of the Emperor advanced to Sonnenberg, crossed the Baude near Althof, and marching eastward, fell in with the retreating regiment, which they attacked in the rear. The attack was executed so successful that the umpires declared a large part of the defeated infantry hors du combat. This closed the manoeuvres.

CRUISER FOR THE ARGENTINES

The cruiser Patria, built in England for the Argentine Government, has had her official speed trials, the average of her runs over the measured mile being 20.575 knots; the average for three hours' run being 20.56 knots, with a mean of 233.5 revolutions. The natural draught trial took place under rather unfavorable circumstances, a heavy cross-sea running. During eight hours' continuous steaming the mean was 17.6 knots, 20 miles. The cruiser is a small one, the fact of her smoke-pipes being rather far apart giving her a curious appearance. The original plans of having a topgallant poop and forecassle have been changed, and the cruiser now has a continuous spar deck. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 250 ft.; beam, 31 ft. 6 ins.; mean draught, with normal weights on board, 10 ft. The screws do not project below the line of the keel. The armament is of the best and newest type. The guns are two 4.7-in. of Armstrong's make, the four 8-pounders and two 3-pounders being Maxim-Nordenfeldt, carried on the spar deck, and two 1-in. machine guns on the bridge, whilst the torpedo equipment consists of one bow tube and four broadside tubes carried on the main deck, working through specially designed ports, the torpedoes being made by Whitehead of Fiume, of the latest 18-in. pattern.

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BIRTHS.

LUCAS.—At Easby, near Millersville, Md., Sept. 14, 1894, to the wife of Lieut. Lewis C. Lucas, U. S. Marine Corps, a daughter.

WILLIAMS-FOOTE.—At Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, Long Island, Oct. 2, 1894, born to the wife of A. C. G. Williams-Foote, Esq., a son, Baldwin Pierson, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin.

MARRIED.

FINLEY—RETTENS.—In St. John's Episcopal Church, Hagerstown, Md., by the Rector, the Rev. H. E. Van Cotton, on Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav., to Mrs. Louis D. Rettens, daughter of the late Maj. Thos. B. Dewees, 9th Cav. No cards.

HARRIS—GUTHRIE.—At Fort Reno, O. T., Sept. 29, 1894, Lieut. P. C. Harris, 13th Inf., to Miss Marie Guthrie, daughter of Capt. John B. Guthrie, 13th Inf.

HOLLIS—LORMAN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 1145 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich., Aug. 21, 1894, in Nelson Hollis, Professor of Engineering in Harvard University, and late P. A. Engineer, U. S. N., to Caroline, daughter of Charles A. Lorman, Esq. No cards.

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LANG-FEILNER.—At New York city, Sept. 26, 1894, Charles Lang, Jr., to Coralie E., daughter of the late Capt. John Feilner, 1st Cav.

RIVERS-FENLON.—At Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 25, 1894, Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, 3d Cav., to Miss Katherine Fenlon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fenlon.

WHITE-SHORB.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 19, 1894, P. A. Surgeon Stephen S. White, U. S. N., to Miss Maria Inez Shorb.

BARBER.—At Pownal, Vt., Sept. 25, Mrs. Caroline Barber, mother of Lieut.-Col. M. Barber, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BUXTON.—At Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 30, Catharine Duvenger, widow of Captain C. S. Buxton, Royal Artillery, in the 84th year of her age.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, at Cranston's Hotel, West Point, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1894, Mary A. Harriot, wife of the late John G. Davis, and daughter of the late Samuel Harriot.

DAY.—At Mansfield, O., Sept. 29, 1894, Mrs. Mary B. Day, mother of Capt. M. W. Day, 9th Cav., aged 67 years and two days.

HARSON.—Suddenly, at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Oct. 1, 1894, Josephine Williams, only daughter of Hoap. Stwd Harry Harson, U. S. A., aged 1 year, 4 months and 12 days.

LYSTER.—At Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2, 1894, Mr. Lyster, brother of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Lyster, 21st Inf.



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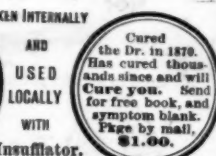
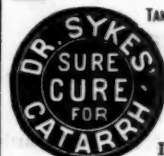
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